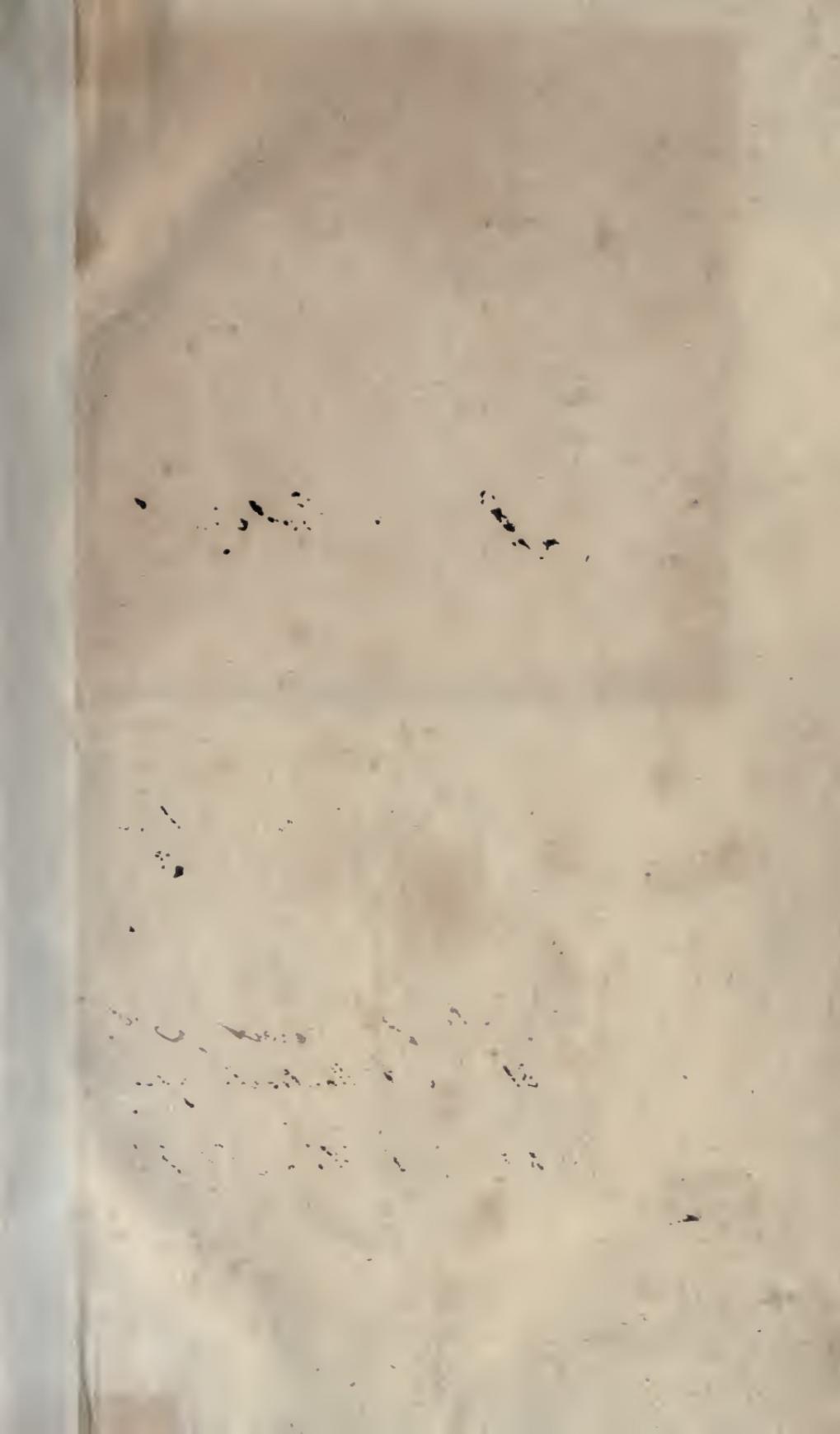
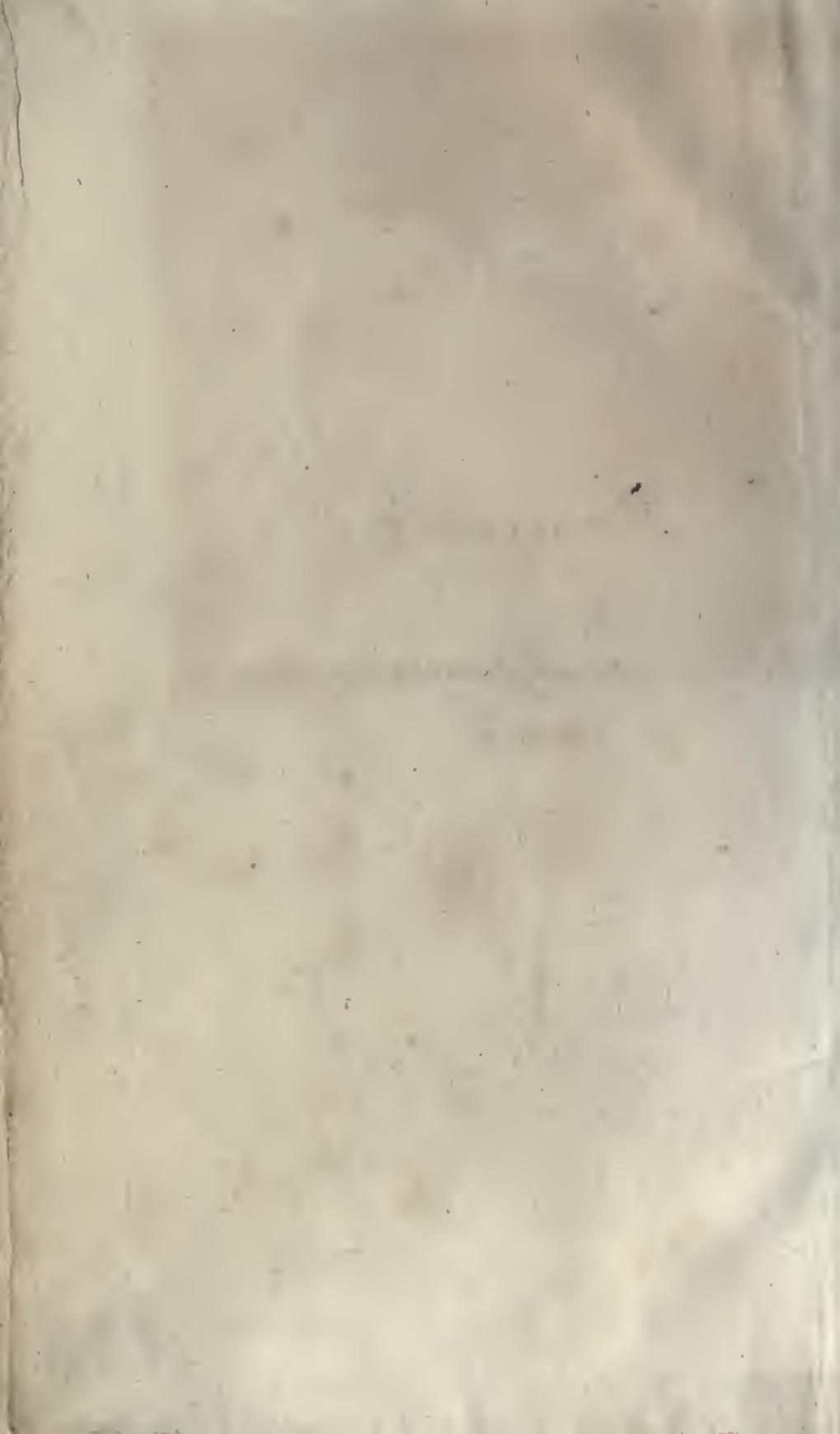


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JACOB's REPORT

ON

THE TRADE IN FOREIGN CORN,

&c. &c. &c.

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REPORT
ON THE
TRADE IN FOREIGN CORN,
AND ON THE
AGRICULTURE OF THE NORTH OF EUROPE,

BY MR. WILLIAM JACOB.

(ORDERED TO BE PRINTED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.)

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN APPENDIX

OF

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, AVERAGES OF PRICES, SHIPMENTS, STOCKS ON
HAND IN THE VARIOUS EXPORTING COUNTRIES,

§c. §c. §c.

SECOND EDITION.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO MR. JACOB,

RESPECTING

THE PRICES OF FOREIGN CORN.

(COPY.)

*Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
25th June, 1825.*

SIR,

It being the desire of the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council for Trade, to obtain the most correct information on every subject connected with the supply of Foreign Corn, I have been directed by their Lordships to acquaint you with their intention to avail themselves of your services for the examination of the state of those countries, the productions of which find an outlet by the River Vistula into the Baltic. You will, therefore, be pleased to proceed with as much expedition as you can make convenient to commence the examination, beginning at the city of Dantzic where the Vistula enters the Sea.

Though you will direct your chief attention to

that division of ancient Poland now comprehended in the Austrian province of Gallicia, situated between the River Bug towards Lemberg and the River Wisla towards Cracow, yet, in your route towards that district, the province of West Prussia, belonging to Prussia, and of Masovia, which now, under the government of Russia, forms a part of the Vice-royalty of Poland, will require your examination.

At Graudentz or Thorn, in the Prussian part, it is understood that a toll is collected on wares in their passage down the Vistula; and you may, therefore, probably ascertain the quantities of Corn which, in a series of years, have been annually conveyed down that river to Dantzic.

In the Russian Provinces you will endeavour to make yourself acquainted with the nature of the transit trade in Corn, with the state of the magazines of this article at Warsaw, Praga, and other places, and the modes in which, and the description of persons by whom it is collected, for the purpose of transmission to Dantzic.

It will indeed be desirable to learn, with as much accuracy as possible, the quantity in Warehouse, not only at the places you visit but at other places, and especially at Hamburg, Konigsberg, Memel, Elbing, and Riga.

In the Austrian province of Gallicia, as well as in the territories of Prussia and Austria, which will precede it in your route, you will obtain all the information in your power, regarding the condition of the soil; the manner of its cultivation; the average increase of the several kinds of Grain; the

proportion of ploughed land to that in pasture, in woods, or in waste ; the relative numbers which the other inhabitants bear to those employed in agriculture ; the descriptions of Grain or other food which supply the wants of the inhabitants ; the rate of the wages of Labourers in agriculture, in handicraft, and in manufacturing ; the condition of the Farmers and Labourers, as regards their dwellings, their clothing, their utensils, their furniture, and their food ; the hours devoted to labour ; the assiduity and skill with which labour is performed ; the number of days abstracted from labour by the festivals of the Catholic church ; the extent of the military service or conscriptions imposed on the rural inhabitants ; the pecuniary and personal demands for the repairs of roads, bridges, the poor, and other local purposes ; the rate of rent, whether tolerably paid, and in what proportion (if any) it has been reduced since the peace ; the average price at which the present extent of Bread Corn could continue to be grown ; how far the price of Corn has been reduced since the peace ; what increase in price would stimulate to more extensive cultivation ; and what proportion of Bread, Corn, or Wheat is consumed in the country, and by what classes.

With respect to the higher classes, it will be desirable to obtain as much information as possible ; how far they have advanced in that knowledge which is applicable to the improvement of their domains ; what zeal is felt for such improvement, and what unemployed capital is to be found, which, in case of an increased demand for Corn, would be likely to be

applied to the advancement of agriculture and the increase of its productions.

It will be important to ascertain the prices of the several descriptions of Corn at the places of their growth, as well as the expenses of conveying it to Dantzic; or to Elbing, when it is carried to that port. This should not only comprehend the past and present period, but should be viewed prospectively, so as to estimate what would be the effect, if a constant sale could be found for the surplus Corn of the country in the English markets.

You will endeavour to learn what the actual surplus of Grain has been in a series of years, by ascertaining, with all possible accuracy, what quantities of each kind of Corn have been sent out of the country by land, and what quantities have been brought in from the neighbouring territories of Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia, on one side, and from the Russian dominions on the other.

Besides acquiring information on the present condition of Poland, including the dominions of the three great Powers, their Lordships would wish your attention to be turned towards all facts that bear on the subject of the changes that might be produced in that country, if such an alteration were made in our laws as would leave our markets at all times accessible to the Corn grown in Poland.

You will consider, from the view you take of the country, what increase of cultivation would be likely to take place in consequence of such a stimulus being constantly in action; what effect the extension of cultivation to poorer lands would have on the general

prices ; endeavouring by every means in your power to arrive at some estimate of the additional quantities which, in years of medium productiveness, might be imported into this kingdom from Poland.

As it may be necessary to assume some given price in this country, in forming such an estimate as that to which I have now referred, it is thought desirable that you should proceed upon a supposition of an average price of Wheat at home of from 60s. to 64s. a quarter.

Although I have not noticed the several kinds of animals in the country you are about to visit, their Lordships would be pleased to know what proportion the food supplied by them, bears to that supplied by Corn, and other vegetable substances ; and also if the quantity of live stock is such as, upon a more extended system of tillage, would be likely to afford the means of renovating the fertility of the soil, in a degree equal to the exhaustion which would be occasioned by a greater growth of Corn.

There are other subjects which will present themselves to your observation and engage your attention, which, in an immediate or indirect degree, may bear on the subject which has induced their Lordships to employ you on this business ; and these they trust you will report with all the exactness and accuracy in your power.

In every part of your journey you will bear in mind, and direct your inquiries towards the influence which the price of food in general, and of Corn in particular, has had on the rates of labour in Manufactures, and learn in what proportion the wages of

that description of labour have been lowered, as compared with the decline in the price of Corn.

In the Report you may prepare for the notice of their Lordships, when you have completed your examination, you will reduce all the monies, weights, and measures, of the different districts you examine, into those of this country; having reference, as far as regards the first, to the actual value of the paper currencies of Russia and Austria, circulating in the territories of those Sovereigns; and to that of the metallic money circulated in the dominions of Prussia, as well as to the fluctuations in the rates of exchange.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) THOMAS LACK.

WILLIAM JACOB, Esq.

M R. J A C O B ' S
REPORT ON THE TRADE IN CORN,
AND ON THE
AGRICULTURE OF THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

Dated 21st February, 1826.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS OF
THE COMMITTEE OF HIS MAJESTY'S PRIVY
COUNCIL FOR TRADE.

MY LORDS,

IN pursuance of the Instructions communicated by Your Lordships on the 25th June last, I proceeded to the Continent, passing through the Netherlands, the Prussian provinces on the Rhine, and the dominions of Saxony, to Berlin, and from thence by Stettin to Dantzic.

From Dantzic I travelled through the kingdom of Poland, visiting Thorn, Warsaw, and Cracow; deviating in several directions from the main road, returned through Gallicia, Moravia, Austria, Bavaria, and Wirtemburg, to Strasburgh, where I entered France, and by way of Paris reached England.

I was induced by my instructions, to direct my principal attention to the supplies of Grain and the

nature of the Commerce in it, within the districts whose surplus finds a vent through the mouths of the Vistula; and also to collect information on the subject in the other parts of the Continent through which I passed.

I heard every where among Landowners, Farmers, and Corn merchants, complaints of the distress in which they were involved; and their complaints were far too general to leave room for the suspicion, that they were not founded on the existing state of their respective circumstances. The prices of produce of all kinds within the last three or four years, when compared with the period which had preceded them, or indeed with any past period, in which prices are accurately recorded, confirmed the conviction, that their complaints were justified by the losses they had sustained.

It appeared of some importance to collect, where it could be done with any assurance of accuracy, the prices of Corn for a series of years. The wars of which these countries have been the theatre, gave a degree of uncertainty to some of the accounts before the year 1815, and that uncertainty was, in several places, increased by the variations in the value of the circulating medium, which had taken place during the continuance of hostilities. Except at Dantzic, where a register had been kept for near two centuries; at Berlin, where, from the minister of the interior, I received the prices for 50 years; and at Warsaw, where I obtained them from the Stadthouse, for 30 years, I confined my inquiries to the last 10 years. The several accounts which were collected, form a part of the APPENDIX to this Report.

As the facts collected, and the remarks made during my journey, are of very various kinds, and were committed to writing as they occurred, it may be more satisfactory to your Lordships if, after shortly describing the nature of the Corn trade,

as carried on by the Vistula, which, as far as concerns Wheat, is the most important; and after recounting, according to my instructions, the quantity of Wheat accumulated in the several exporting places, I state whatever relates to the raising of Corn, to the cost of its production, and the supplies yielded in the different divisions of Europe, which have hitherto conveyed their Grain to our markets, in the order in which I viewed the several countries.

The commerce of Corn, generally, in the countries whose connection with the Sea is maintained by the River Vistula, has been extensive during a long series of years. The shipment to foreign countries was, during a long period, almost exclusively confined to the city of Dantzic.

The government of Prussia viewed with some jealousy the trade of that city, which was then one of the independent Hanse Towns; and having the land on both sides the river, from the boundaries of Poland to those of Dantzic, endeavoured, by forming the city of Elbing into a free mart, to draw the trade through that place and its port of Pillau.

Some success attended this plan, and the trade was carried on through the two rival channels, with a competition which has been continued to the present time; for though Dantzic has been since added to the Prussian territories, and the preference given to Elbing consequently withdrawn, the latter city seems to have retained its proportionate share of the export of Corn.

Attempts are at this time making by Russia, to divert the Corn trade of Poland, but especially of the provinces of that country, which have been separated from it, and are now comprehended in Russia, to the port of Riga as the place of shipment. For this purpose canals are now constructing, which are intended to facilitate the conveyance of goods to the river Duna. It is not however probable, that a very

great proportion of the trade will be drawn into that channel. The port of Riga is closed by frost a much longer time than that of Dantzic; the passage from it to the countries where Corn is wanted is longer; the climate is less favourable for drying the Grain after removing it from the barges, preparatory to shipment; and it, at present, has not those spacious and well-adapted warehouses, for the secure deposit of Corn, by which Dantzic is eminently distinguished.

Some portion of the Corn is at present brought down to the sea shore, by the river Neimen, and after paying a transit duty to Prussia, at the town of Schmaleningken, is conveyed to Memel. This branch of the trade is, however, but small, as it appears (*see Appendix, No. 1.*) that in the three years 1816, 1817, and 1818, a period when the general trade was the greatest, the whole quantity that paid the transit duty was only 49,596 quarters of Wheat, 21,830 quarters of Barley, 185,292 quarters of Rye, and 108,482 quarters of Oats.

From the southern provinces of Poland, viz. Sandomir and Cracow, in which the greatest quantity of the best Wheat is produced, a portion is annually sent into the neighbouring Prussian province of Silesia, by land, where a part of it is consumed by the few inhabitants of Breslaw, and the other cities who eat wheaten bread. The greater part is, however, conveyed by the river Odo, and then by the canal which unites that river with the Havel, to the city of Berlin. It forms an article in the weekly returns of the Corn market of that capital; and, by the whiteness of its flour, is preferred for pastry and confectionary. In those years when the prices of Grain have been the most raised in England, some of it has been sent here from Stettin, whilst those of the inhabitants of that neighbourhood who used Wheat, were supplied with an inferior kind of their own growth.

Those other channels, by which the surplus Corn

of Poland is distributed, bear, however, but a small proportion to that which passes by the mouths of the Vistula, at Dantzic and Elbing; and the manner in which the trade by these places is carried on, may deserve detailed notices.

The cultivators of that Corn which is supplied to trade, are almost universally both owners and occupiers of the soil on which it grows. They cultivate it by the labour of their tenants or subjects, who raise sufficient for their own support, but have scarcely any surplus. It does not, as in most other countries, come to the several markets in small parcels. As Wheat particularly can scarcely be there considered an article of food, it would scarcely ever find purchasers among the inhabitants of the countries in which it is grown, if it were brought to the weekly or other markets in their own towns. It is almost exclusively an article for foreign consumption.

The whole of the internal commerce of Poland is in the hands of the Jews, who are very numerous, comprehending nearly one-seventh of the whole population, and not being engaged in cultivation, nor inhabiting villages, forming the majority in most of the market towns. They are acute, temperate, economical, rather active than industrious, and are said to be possessors of the far larger proportion of the floating capital of the country. Almost every transaction passes through their hands, and few persons can either buy or sell, borrow or lend, without the aid of some individuals of that race. Though not allowed by the law to call themselves brokers or factors, they are effectually such to the whole of the nation.

They are accused of nourishing a most implacable hatred towards all other people, and of deeming it no moral crime to deceive and cheat Christians. Whatever of truth there may be in these charges, these

supposed feelings of the Jews are met, on the part of the majority of the other inhabitants, by a degree of contempt and degrading treatment, of the most aggravating nature; a treatment so remote from what is exercised towards that people in England, Germany, France, and Holland, that it may have perhaps mainly contributed to form the character which they are accused of bearing.

It will not appear surprising, on referring to the changes that Poland has undergone,—the ravages she has suffered from wars,—the demands for the personal services of her proprietors in the armies, of the successive masters that have ruled the country,—the exclusion from all foreign trade, and, till of late, the total absence of all manufactories, that there should be now great individual distress, even whilst the country, as a whole, may be advancing in prosperity.

The individuals who most suffer are the Landed Proprietors, and they have, with a few exceptions; become dependent, in a greater or less degree, on the more monied Jews.

There is every reason to believe, that few Landed Proprietors are wholly free from incumbrances, and that many of them are involved to such an extent, that they are compelled to deliver to their creditors the whole surplus produce of their estates, as soon as it can be prepared for removal. The Jews, by their universal connection with others of their nation in distant places, have far better opportunities of knowing what prices they are likely to obtain for Corn, than the gentlemen who raise it; and the latter, from their situation, must take that as the price which their creditors may determine.

On the banks of the Vistula there are many warehouses well adapted for preserving Corn at the places whence it is most convenient to embark it. The crops are generally removed from the farms of the proprietors as speedily as possible, and remain there in the

power of the creditor, who either allows for it a stipulated price, or undertakes to convey it to Dantzic, to be sold at the risk of the debtor; but with the proceeds to be received by the creditor.

The charges for warehousing, shipping, freight, tolls, commission, and other demands, have been lately so high, in proportion to the prices, that very small sums have been carried to the credit of the landholder; and where estates are mortgaged, they have been generally insufficient in amount to keep under the growing interest.

There are two modes of conveying Wheat to Dantzic by the Vistula. That which grows near the lower parts of the river, comprehending Polish Prussia, and part of the province of Plock, and of Masovia, in the kingdom of Poland, which is generally of an inferior quality, is conveyed in covered boats, with shifting boards that protect the cargo from the rain, but not from pilfering. These vessels are long, and draw about fifteen inches water, and bring about 150 quarters of Wheat. They are not, however, so well calculated for the upper parts of the river. From Cracow, where the Vistula first becomes navigable, to below the junction of the Bug with that stream, the Wheat is mostly conveyed to Dantzic in open flats. These are constructed on the banks, in seasons of leisure, on spots far from the ordinary reach of the water; but which, when the rains of autumn, or the melted snow of the Carpathian mountains, in the spring, fill and overflow the river, are easily floated.

Barges of this description are about 75 feet long, and 20 broad, with a depth of two feet and a half. They are made of fir, rudely put together, fastened with wooden treenails, the corners dovetailed and secured with slight iron clamps, the only iron employed in the construction.

A large tree, the length of the vessel, runs along the bottom, to which the timbers are secured. This

roughly cut keelson rises nine or ten inches from the floor, and hurdles are laid on it, which extend to the sides. They are covered with mats made of Rye straw, and serve the purpose of dunnage; leaving below a space in which the water that leaks through the sides and bottom is received. The bulk is kept from the sides and ends of the barge by a similar plan. The water, which these ill-constructed and imperfectly caulked vessels receive, is dipped out at the end and sides of the bulk of Wheat.

Vessels of this description draw from ten to twelve inches of water, and yet they frequently get aground, in descending the river. The cargoes usually consist of from 180 to 200 quarters of Wheat.

The Wheat is thrown on the mats, piled as high as the gunwale, and left uncovered, exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, and to the pilfering of the crew. During the passage, the barge is carried along by the force of the stream, oars being merely used at the head and stern, to steer clear of the sand banks, which are numerous and shifting; and to direct the vessel in passing under the several bridges. These vessels are conducted by six or seven men. A small boat precedes with a man in it, who is employed in sounding, in order to avoid the shifting shoals. This mode of navigating is necessarily very slow; and during the progress of it, which lasts several weeks, and even months, the rain, if any falls, soon causes the Wheat to grow, and the vessel assumes the appearance of a floating meadow. The shooting of the fibres soon forms a thick mat, and prevents the rain from penetrating more than an inch or two. The main bulk is protected by this kind of covering, and when that is thrown aside, is found in tolerable condition.

The vessels are broken up at Dantzic, and usually sell for about two thirds of their original cost. The men who conduct them return on foot.

When the cargo arrives at Dantzic or Elbing, all

but the grown surface is thrown on the land, spread abroad, exposed to the sun and air, and frequently turned over till any slight moisture that it may have imbibed, is dried. If a shower of rain falls, as well as during the night, the heaps of Wheat on the shore are thrown together, in the form of the steep roof of a house, that the rain may run off, and are covered with a linen cloth. It is thus frequently a long time after the Wheat has reached Dantzic, before it is fit to be placed in the warehouses.

The warehouses are very well adapted for storing Corn. They consist, generally, of seven stories, three of which are in the roof. The floors are about nine feet asunder. Each of them are divided by perpendicular partitions, the whole length about four feet high, by which different parcels are kept distinct from each other. Thus the floors have two divisions, each of them capable of storing from 150 to 200 quarters of Wheat, and leaving sufficient space for turning or screening it. There are abundance of windows in each floor, which are always thrown open in dry weather, to ventilate the corn. It is usually turned over three times a week. The men who perform the operation, throw it with their shovels as high as they can, and thus the grains are separated from each other, and exposed to the drying influence of the air.

The whole of the Corn warehouses now left (for many were burnt during the siege of 1814) are capable of storing 500,000 quarters of Wheat, supposing the parcels to be large enough to fill each of the two divisions of the floors, with a separate heap; but as, of late years, it has come down from Poland in smaller parcels than formerly, and of more various qualities, which must of necessity be kept distinct, the present stock of about 280,000 quarters is found to occupy nearly the whole of those warehouses which are in repair, or are advantageously situated for loading the ships. Ships are loaded by gangs of porters with

great dispatch, who will complete a cargo of 500 quarters in about three or four hours. It is seen by Table, No. 19, in the Appendix, that within the last five or six years the whole quantity that has been brought down has been diminishing; but I was told that no sensible decrease had been observed in the number of the separate bulks, only that each bulk, or the growth of each estate, or of each consignor, was smaller.

The trade in Wheat from Poland and Prussia, through Dantzic, is said to have been attended with most ruinous losses to all the persons who have been engaged in it. The growers asserted that none for the last eight or nine years had yielded sufficient to cover the expenses of cultivation, and that it has been regularly getting worse and worse ever since the year 1818.

The Jews, who have taken the crops from the growers, have found the decline of the prices such, that if they sold on their arrival at Dantzic, it was attended with loss; and if they were in a condition to withhold from selling, and placed it in warehouses, the loss was eventually much greater. The trade of Dantzic, which is chiefly confined to Corn, has been for several years in a very distressed state. The commodity in which the traders have dealt, has of late so vastly declined in value, that what was purchased cheap at one period, became in a short time dear; the advances they made on what was consigned to them for sale, with the expense of conveyance, and of storing and preserving, soon amounted to more than the value of the Wheat; and the consignors, in Poland, seldom united the ability and the disposition to make payments to indemnify them.

The Corn now in the warehouses has cost the merchants much more than the present value. The royal bank of Prussia, which has branches in the

different cities of the kingdom, has advanced, on the security of the Wheat now in store, half of what was the value at the time the several advances were made; and as the price has declined, has required additional security.

In calculating the Stocks of Wheat in the several ports of the Baltic, as I did not visit the whole of them, I was under the necessity of relying on the accounts that I could procure. His Majesty's consuls offered their assistance, and furnished me with the following list, vouching for their accuracy to the best of their judgment.

Mr. Leutze, the consul at Stettin, gives the following as the Stocks in Pomerania.

	<i>Quarters.</i>
Stettin - - - - -	24,265
Anclam - - - - -	10,586
Demmin - - - - -	4,799
Stralsund - - - - -	15,495
Griefswald - - - - -	6,691
Wolgast - - - - -	5,289
<hr/>	
	67,103

Mr. Gibson, consul at Dantzic, to whom I am obliged for much other useful information, gave me the exact quantity at Dantzic and Elbing; viz.

	<i>Quarters.</i>
Dantzic* - - - - -	288,000
Elbing - - - - -	73,500
<hr/>	
	361,500

* By an account taken the 31st December, 1825, since received, the stock appeared to be about 20,000 quarters less than when I was there.

Accounts of the quantities of Corn in store at Memel could not be procured; and in the absence of better means of forming an opinion, I have compared the trade of exporting Corn at Memel, with that at Elbing, and find that in a series of years the exports of Wheat and Rye together, from the latter port, have been about double that at the former. I scarcely know if it be fair to infer, that the accumulated stock bears the same proportion to the annual returns. If so the stock on hand must be but small.

I can only judge of the stocks accumulated in Riga and Petersburgh, by comparing their trade in Wheat, for a series of years, with that of Dantzic and Elbing. The exports have not been larger than those of Elbing, and it is probable their stocks together do not exceed those of that port. In the absence of all definite information, and trusting to the reports I received, I should be disposed to think, that in the three ports of Memel, Riga, and Petersburgh, there were not 100,000 quarters of Wheat, in August, when I was at Dantzic.

The state of the stock of Corn at Lubeck, with the Prices for the last Eleven Years, are shown in the Appendix, No. 33. It appears that the Wheat in store there was 29,900 quarters.

Some small stocks may have been collected from the territories of the Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, and accumulated in the ports of Rostock and Wismar. I have no information of the quantity, but should not be disposed to judge, from the general trade of those places, that more than a few thousand quarters were to be found in them. The greater part of the surplus Corn of Mecklenburg finds a vent by Hamburg, and is included in the Imports, from the interior, of that city. The access to the Elbe from all the southern ports of the Duchy, is easier than to the Baltic; the freights from thence to foreign markets is lower, and the passage shorter. It is, in fact, only from the

northern division of the Duchy, that the Wheat finds a vent through its own ports.

Although not within the Baltic, nor within the limits of my late journey, yet the Wheat which descends by the rivers Weser and Elbe has too much influence on the general Corn trade to be overlooked in this estimate of the stocks on hand.

The Wheat stored at Bremen comes by the Weser, chiefly out of the Duchy of Brunswick, though some of it is grown in Hanover; and when the prices are very high, supplies are conveyed from Hesse Cassel, and even from some of the western districts of the Saxon duchies through Münden. That from Brunswick is of a moderate quality, but much of the other is very bad, and only fit for the English market in times of very great scarcity.

The stock in the granaries at Bremen, in the latter end of December last, consisted of 27,972 quarters of Wheat and other Corn, as is shown in Appendix, No. 34.

Hamburgh is an important dépôt for Corn, of some that is brought from Russian and other ports in the Baltic, as well as for the surplus of the several countries through which the Elbe in its long course is directed. Prussia, especially near Magdeburg, is a great Corn country; but the chief Grain cultivated in that division is Rye. In the kingdom of Saxony, as well as in the Prussian province of that name, the quantity of Rye very far exceeds the Wheat, both in quality and quantity. In the years when prices are very high, the Wheat of Bohemia comes down the river to Hamburgh; but the expense of conveyance, the length of the navigation, and the loss to which it is subject, act as a prohibition, except in seasons of great scarcity. The freight from Prague to Hamburgh is 12*s.* per quarter, and the tolls to the several sovereigns through whose dominions the river runs, is 3*s.* 6*d.* The commissions, and other charges, amount to near 1*s.* 6*d.* more.

From the shipping places below Prague the freight is lower ; but the Wheat grown near them is said not to be of so good a quality as that from the vicinity of that city, and the districts to the south of it.

The export trade in Wheat of Hamburgh by sea, appears during the last 10 years to have reached an annual average of 48,263 quarters ; the greater part of the Corn imported there being for the consumption of the city, and the surrounding territory belonging to it. In the Appendix, No. 32, is seen the course of the Trade ; the prices of all Corn for the last 10 years, the prices of Wheat from 1791 to 1822, and the stock about 100,000 quarters, as taken at two periods in the last year.

Although the price of Wheat as well as of other Grain is very low in Denmark, yet the surplus quantity is very small ; and the depressed prices may be in a great measure attributed to the restrictions upon Danish Corn in the dominions of Prussia, its nearest and most populous neighbour. The Wheat exported from the whole kingdom, in the six months which followed the abundant harvest of 1824, is seen in the Appendix, No. 35, to have been 57,561 Quarters. By that Account, it appears, that more than half the Wheat was from the provinces of Holstein and Sleswick, which are in close contact with Hamburgh. In the market return of prices from that city, the Wheat of Holstein forms one of the quotations ; it is then fair to conclude, that a portion of the Wheat exported from Holstein, if not from Sleswick, is that which subsequently becomes a part of what is included in the exports and stock of Hamburgh. I should much doubt if the whole quantity of Wheat in store in October last, in the kingdom of Denmark, amounted to 20,000 quarters.

These are the Returns of the several places mentioned in the months of August or September, before the Corn of the last harvest had made its appearance in the markets. I had reason, from all

my inquiries, both among cultivators and merchants, to conclude that very little Corn remained in the hands of the growers, except in the very rare cases, where in the same person was united a confident expectation of an advance in the prices, with a sufficiency of capital to enable him to withhold from making sales.

The circumstances of far the greater number of the occupiers of land were too much embarrassed to allow of their keeping Corn, when the importunities of claimants upon them were urgent for the discharge of their demands. The general accounts were, that all which could be sold had, from necessity, been turned into money. In some of the small towns in Prussia, when movements of the troops were making, and a squadron of cavalry on a march was quartered on them for a day, so little horse Corn was to be found in the granaries, that the standing Oats were cut and given to the horses, as they were taken from the fields.

When in Berlin, I was told by Baron Von Bulow, Minister of the Interior, that the Government had recently instituted inquiries into the stocks of Corn in the country ; and the result of those inquiries showed, that the quantity in the whole of Prussia was much smaller than usual.

A very intelligent writer, a part of whose Memoir (*see Appendix, No. 9*) I have translated, states the whole quantity of Corn in the different countries of Europe, at 3,680,000 quarters. He includes in his estimate, Rye, Oats, and Barley, as well as Wheat, noticing the portions of each, which make up his total. Without attaching any great credit to the calculation, I allude to it because his views are those which I found commonly entertained among the more intelligent cultivators, of whom, though writing anonymously, he was said to be one.

I made it my particular business to enquire into the state of the stocks at the warehouses on the banks of the Vistula, where Corn is collected, until a suffici-

ency of one quality is accumulated to load a vessel. In former times, as I was informed, these stores used to have a large quantity placed in them when the water was low, to be ready to take advantage of the first autumnal rains.

The water was low when I was in Poland, from the long drought and great heat of the season ; few or no vessels were navigating on the upper part of the river, and yet the storehouses on the banks were empty.

At Warsaw there are large warehouses, but in them there were not 200 quarters of Wheat.

At Pulaway is a large magazine, capable of storing, and adapted for keeping in good order, 6,000 quarters of Wheat ; but it did not contain a single bushel.

At Cassimir there are several large warehouses, some of them, from having had no business of any extent during the last four years, seemed to be in need of repairs. Others were, however, in good condition. The whole are capable of storing 80,000 quarters of corn.

In none of them was any Wheat, though they contained some Rye belonging to the Government, which its agents had received for rent and taxes, from cultivators who could not pay money.

Rachow has warehouses for storing 14,000 quarters, but in them was neither Wheat, nor any other Corn, to be found. At Cracow the case was the same ; the warehouses, which are extensive, were empty. The places I have noticed are the chief, where there are ferries over the river, and to which the roads from the surrounding districts lead. They are the most convenient for shipping goods, and most of the trade is dispatched from them. There are a few others of smaller moment, which I did not visit, and only, on hearsay, know that they are alike without Wheat.

From the view I have thus taken, I am led to the conviction, that neither in the sea ports, from which Wheat is usually shipped, nor in the interior of the

countries where it is grown, was there a stock which, if removed to the sea ports, would increase the amount of what is collected there to any sensible extent.

There is an accumulation in the Russian provinces of Podolia and Volhynia, which was reported to me to have been stored in caves under ground, containing four or five years' growth.

Owing to the situation of those provinces and the difficulties and expenses of conveyance, it is more likely to perish in the depôts than to be conveyed to any places from which it can interfere with the trade of this country. The cost of conveying it to Dantzic would be equal to the price for which it would sell; and the shorter but more hazardous distance to Odessa would lead to a market there, lower than even that of Dantzic.

The produce of these two provinces was never large, and has only found its way to the sea-shore, when very high prices have enabled it to bear the expense and risk of conveying it thither.

The whole stock of Wheat may be now brought into one point; and appear as follows:

	Quarters.
Pomerania - - - - -	67,103
Dantzic and Elbing - - - - -	361,500
Lubeck - - - - -	29,900
	<hr/>
	458,503

Conjectural:

Denmark - - - - -	25,000
Rostock and Wismar - - - - -	25,000
Petersburgh, Riga, and Memel - - -	100,000
	<hr/>
	608,503

In ports in the North Sea, as ascertained:

Hamburgh - - - - -	105,000
Bremen - - - - -	27,970
Total - - -	<hr/> <u>741,473</u>

Of the wheat to which we have referred, as accumulated in the several ports, I was assured nearly one-fourth part is of so bad a quality, as to find no market in this country, except in seasons of uncommon dearth. If, then, out of the whole 741,473 quarters, 556,330 quarters were to be sent to England, it would not be more than the consumption of ten days.

THE Provinces, forming, since the adjustment of territory at the termination of the late war, a part of the Prussian monarchy, which have access to the Baltic Sea, comprehend East Prussia, West Prussia, and Pomerania. They appear by the Official Accounts (*see Appendix, No. 10*), to have exported 447,183 quarters of Wheat, and 1,218,916 quarters of Rye, Barley, and Oats, beyond their own growth, in the last nine years, up to the end of 1824; exclusive of the year 1818, the returns of which, for East Prussia, are wanting, but which probably were 350,000 quarters of Wheat, and 340,000 quarters of the other Grains.

It is possible that some portion of this quantity may have been produced in the internal contiguous provinces of Posen, Silesia, and Brandenburg. As the trade in Corn, between one province and another, is free in Prussia, there are no official accounts by which we can ascertain whether what is exported by sea, is the produce of the province from which it is shipped, or of some inland district.

As the special object of attention pointed out by my instructions, was the state of the countries from which Corn had been exported to England, I shall, therefore, in representing the state of the Agriculture, confine my observations chiefly to the three maritime provinces before mentioned, but including, in some degree, the province of Brandenburg.

Before the year 1807, the landed estates in Prussia, as in most other parts of Europe, were in the possession of large proprietors. Many of them could only be held by such as were of noble birth ; and the merchant, the manufacturer, or the artisan, however much money he might have accumulated, could not invest it in such land until he had obtained a patent of nobility. These restrictions were removed by the king, about the year 1807, when the French had overrun the country.

A Tenantry in our sense of the term was then, as it still is, almost unknown. The land was worked by a class of persons in some respects slaves ; and in most respects but little removed from that condition. In many cases they had an hereditary kind of right to some use of the land, such as to grow one crop of Corn according to a prescribed course, whilst the lord had the right of pasture between the crops. These peasants were sold with the land, or descended to the heir, and were bound to perform certain labour or services for the lord. They could not, on the other hand, be dismissed from their holdings, nor had their superior any power over the property they might happen to be able to accumulate.

The conditions upon which the peasants held their portions of land, were very various, some having a greater, and others a less share of the use of them ; some doing greater, and others less service for them.

By a series of legislative measures, marked by a character of peculiar boldness, which were enacted from 1807 to 1811, the whole of the enslaved peasants have become converted into freemen and freeholders. In some cases the holdings have been equally divided, and the peasant has his moiety in perpetuity. In cases where the lord's claims for personal services were more extensive, the peasant had a smaller share in the land. In some instances, compensations in money were settled by compact between the lords

and the peasants, sometimes by the payment of a fixed sum, or by a security on the land allotted in perpetuity to the peasant, for the payment of such sum. Sometimes the peasant retained the whole of the land he had before used, paying to the lord the value of that portion which might otherwise have been given up to him.

The successive measures by which the peasants were raised to the rank of freemen, were not received by all with equal readiness. The lords were compelled, but the peasants were allowed to decline compliance; and even to the present day, some few prefer the ancient mode of their holdings, to that which the laws have allowed.

Although the foundation is laid for a new and better order of things, yet its effects on the agriculture of the country have not hitherto been fully realised. The abolition of personal services, and of hereditary ownership of such services, has been too recent for the full operation of the change of the parties from the relation of master and slave, to that of employer and employed, to produce the effect which is its natural tendency. It is obvious, that all the operations of agriculture are still performed by the labourers, with a listlessness and slovenly indolence which was natural to their former character, and which their new condition has not yet had time to remove.

The land in the three maritime provinces, as indeed in almost the whole of Prussia, may be considered as either in very large portions belonging to the nobility, or to the new class of proprietors; or as very small portions, such as under the ancient system were deemed sufficient for half the maintenance of the family of a peasant. There are but very few of that middle class of capitalists, resembling our farmers, who can hire land to that extent, which one able man can most advantageously manage, and after stocking and working it, pay for the hire to the proprietor.

With some few exceptions, and those very few, no rent is paid; but each occupier, whether a large or a small one, is his own landlord.

The deviations from this general view are to be found, for the most part, on the banks of the great rivers, where meadows, either for the purpose of fattening cattle, or of saving hay, for the supply of large towns near the mouths of these rivers, are let to tenants for money rents. On the banks of the Oder, near Stettin, I saw some meadows let from 10*s.* to 12*s.* per acre, the landlords paying land-tax. They are said to yield about one ton and a half annually, of hay, when mowed. The after-feed is worth little, from the early floods in autumn, and the deep snows and severe frosts in winter. The hay is not very good, which is attributed to the great quickness of the growth after the frosts disappear. Land of this description is of less relative value than with us, from the severe cold, and its long duration; from there being scarcely any of the interval of spring, and from the great drought and excessive heat of the short summer. I was informed, that similar land, higher on the Oder, near the cities of Schwet, Custrin, and Frankfort, was let at nearly the same rate. Lands in the vicinity of the large towns, and in other situations, from local convenience may be sometimes let for money rent, but these are exceptions to the general plan, and the whole of such land bears but a very small proportion to that which is cultivated by its owners.

The domains of the Crown are differently circumstanced from other land, and are let to Farmers. The greatest part is in the occupation of persons whose ancestors had long held them at low rents, without their being charged to the land-tax or *Grund Steuer*. When by new laws the taxation on land was extended to the estates of nobles, those of the Crown were included, and charged with the tax.

At first the high prices which Corn bore, enabled the occupiers to pay the trifling rent, as well as the tax ; but as Corn declined in price, they became unable to pay both. The taxes were in most instances paid, but the rent was suffered to run in arrear, from the impossibility of extracting it from the tenants. I was informed by a very intelligent gentleman, who had sufficient means of information, that most of the occupiers of the Royal domains whose rent was ten years in arrears, had been forgiven the whole, on promising to make the payments regularly in future ; a promise they are in general unable to fulfil, from the great additional fall in the price of Corn which has since taken place.

These national domains are of such various qualities, and in such different localities, that it is difficult to find what is the average rent of them per acre. Some of them are let as high as 3*s.* 8*d.* per acre, a much larger proportion at 1*s.* 2*d.* and a larger still from 6*d.* to 9*d.* As far as my means of information can enable me to form a judgment, I should not estimate the average rent to exceed, if it reaches 1*s.* 3*d.* per acre. The farm of Subbowitz, whose produce is noticed in the Appendix, No. 11, which is considered fair average land, consists of about 1,720 acres, and is let for 158*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* sterling per year. That of Subkau, also noticed in the same statement, consisting of 3,054 acres, is some of the best land, the rent of which is about 552*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* sterling per annum.

These two farms, with the others, noticed in the same paper, are occupied by some of the most skilful cultivators of the district ; and yet the accounts show, that small as the rent is, and judicious as the management may be, the produce falls short of the cost of production, even though the rent should be given up.

Although the Royal domains are here noticed, they bear a small proportion to the whole land, in

the province of West Prussia, where they are situated, not exceeding one-sixtieth part of the whole.

The Value of Land generally is low; as may be inferred from the low price of produce, and of rents for what little is rented. An estate of medium soil was put up to auction, and not producing an offer, equal to the sum for which it was mortgaged, was taken by the mortgagee. The extent is about 6,000 morgens, or about 4,200 acres. It is chiefly a thin sandy soil, in some few parts approaching to loam. The principal and interest due to the mortgagee was 3,000*l.* for which sum he took the estate. The barns, and other tenements, were in need of some repairs, and the land far from being in a clean state. On taking possession, as he could not let it, he had, and calculated to expend, as he told me, betwixt 2,200*l.* and 2,320*l.* to repair the tenements, and to stock it with 1,500 merino sheep, 40 cows, and with bullocks, horses, and the requisite implements. This gentleman, who had acquired his money by trade, and knew how to calculate, hoped by the fleeces of his fine-wooled sheep to draw some interest for the investment he had been compelled to make in land.

In the same part of Prussia, another estate, one of the best in the district, with a good house, with all the buildings in good repair, and the land in a high state of cultivation, was offered for sale; and though when I was there, the sale was not completed, I had reason to believe an agreement for it would speedily be concluded.

The soil is good sandy loam, chiefly arable, with some pasture, the extent 2,800 acres. The price, at which I believe the contract to have been since made, was between 5,200*l.* and 5,400*l.*

If these two instances may be taken, as nearly the highest and the lowest price of the average arable land of the maritime provinces of Prussia, the highest limit will be somewhat less than 40*s.* the acre, and the lowest not quite 15*s.* per acre. This estimation

of the value of land, if correct, in the maritime provinces, cannot be extended to the other parts of the Prussian dominions, where both the soil and climate are far more favourable to production. It is well known in England, that under a great depression in the price of Corn, the poorer lands suffer a much greater proportionate depreciation, in their sale price, than the more fertile soils. It is not then extraordinary, that the landed property of these maritime provinces should be reduced to the low value which is here represented.

This tract of land forming the maritime provinces of Prussia, is a portion of that vast sandy plain which extends from the shores of Holland to the extremity of Asiatic Russia. It has scarcely any elevations that merit the title of hills, and, where not covered with woods, spreads out in open fields of great extent. The soil in some places is barren sand, occasionally with no appearance of vegetation; in many parts with no attempt at cultivation, and what is cultivated appearing to yield but scanty returns. The land is too poor to yield even middling crops, without manure; and the portion of cattle of all kinds is too small to create such a quantity of that necessary ingredient in husbandry, as to keep the land up to its present low standard of fertility.

According to the official documents, which I collected, it appears that the three maritime provinces of East Prussia, West Prussia, and Pomerania, including in the latter the late Swedish territory, contain about 25,500,000 acres, or more than half the extent of England. By an official account, made up in 1821, the Stock of Cattle appeared to be as follows, at the latter end of the year 1819; *viz.*

556,839	Horses and Colts.
1,171,434	Oxen, Cows, and Calves.
2,049,801	Sheep and Lambs,—and,
617,310	Swine.

The lowest estimate of the stock of cattle in England, which I have ever met with, gives three times this number of horses, and more than four times the number of cows and sheep, to the same extent of land; and most of those who have calculated on the subject, have carried the proportion of cattle to surface in England, much higher. I had reason to believe, though not from official sources, that the number of sheep, between 1819 and 1824, had increased at the rate of from 20 to 25 per cent., and that the proportion of fine-wooled sheep, to those of coarse wool, had been augmented beyond that proportion.

From this deficient stock of the animals, from which manure is derived, it will naturally be inferred, that the increase of Grain must be very small. I was satisfied, from my own observations, and it was confirmed by the opinion of intelligent natives, that much of the land in cultivation could not yield on the average more than three times as much Corn as the seed that had been sown.

The calculations made by the most intelligent statistical inquirers, and the most observing cultivators, have not estimated the Average Increase of the four kinds of Grain, viz. Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Oats, taken together, to be more than four times the seed.

The general Course of Cultivation is to fallow every third year, by ploughing three times, when designed for Rye, or five times if intended for Wheat, and allowing the land to rest without any crop during the whole of the year, from one Autumn to the next. Most of the land is deemed to be unfit for the growth of Wheat, under any circumstances. Where it is deemed adapted to that Grain, as much as can be manured, from their scanty supply of that article, is sown with Wheat, and the remainder of the fallow ground with Rye. The portion which is destined for Wheat, even in the best farms, is thus

very small; and as on many none is sown, the whole of the land devoted to Wheat does not amount to one-tenth of that on which Rye is grown.

I have reason to believe, that of late years the proportion of Rye to Wheat has been increasing. The first is an article of domestic consumption and of universal demand; the far greater number of the inhabitants eat only Bread made from it from necessity, and those who can afford Wheaten Bread, eat commonly that of Rye from choice. At the tables of the first families, both in Germany and Poland, though wheaten bread was always to be seen, I remarked that the natives scarcely ever tasted it; and I have met many Englishmen, who, after a long residence in those countries, have given the preference to bread of Rye.

From the time I left the Netherlands, through Saxony, Prussia, Poland, Austria, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, till I entered France, I never saw, either in the bakers' shops, in the hotels, or private houses, a *loaf* of wheaten bread. In every large town, small rolls, made of wheaten flour, could be purchased, and they were to be seen at the tables at which foreigners were seated. In the small towns and villages only Rye bread can be obtained; and travellers commonly take in their carriages sufficient wheaten rolls to supply them from one large town to the next. Wheat is only used by the natives for making, what our English bakers would call fancy bread, or in pastry and confectionary. If there be no foreign demand for Wheat, the difficulty of selling it, at any price, is great; and that little, which the very limited demand of other countries of late years has required, has been confined to Wheat of the best quality; for Rye, on the other hand, sales may be always made at a market price; and the price of that Grain has not been depressed in the same proportion as the price of Wheat.

Although the increase of Wheat is greater than that of Rye, yet, as it absorbs all the manure of the farm, and requires the land to be ploughed twice more, it is now deemed to be the least profitable of the two crops by many of the farmers.

- As the Rye receives the full benefit of the fallow, its increase is greater than that of the spring crops which follow it.

Barley and Oats are sown in the spring which follows the harvesting the Wheat and Rye, and these complete the course, which is again followed by a whole year's fallow. By this rotation of crops, the land bears Corn only two years out of every three; and the crop of the last year scarcely produces three times the quantity of the seed that was sown.

This opinion, formed by my own observations, strengthened by the reports of the most intelligent persons with whom I conversed, who were connected with practical agriculture, receives some confirmation from a Paper furnished to me by Mr. Leutze, His Majesty's consul at Stettin; according to which, in 1805, the year previous to that in which the country was over-run by the French, the quantities of Corn sowed and harvested in the province of Pomerania, when the Swedish part was not incorporated with it, are as follow :

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat - sown -	155,936	- produced -	996,224
Rye - do. -	1,254,960	- do. -	4,383,584
Barley - do. -	619,992	- do. -	2,757,688
Oats - do. -	1,245,704	- do. -	2,975,880

This view of the low rate of increase is further confirmed by the Official Accounts of the produce of several farms in West Prussia (*see Appendix, No. 11, B.*) by which it appears, that on six farms, on which 4,864 acres are cultivated with Corn, the produce was only taken at 10,000 quarters in 1824, which is represented to be a favourable year.

Though some few of the large proprietors may, by the increase of their flocks of sheep, and by the assiduous attention to every branch of cultivation, have improved their land and raised the increase of their seed, I see no reason to believe that to be the case to an extent which can have a sensible influence on the average of the whole mass of production.

If we consider the calamities which Prussia endured, and the strenuous exertions she made to terminate them, we shall scarcely suppose that the interval from 1815 to 1825 has been sufficient to regain what she had lost, in the eight years which preceded that period, more especially as up to the present time the market prices of her chief productions have been suffering a regular decline.

I should not deem the other maritime provinces of Prussia to be much more productive than Pomerania, as a whole, though in East and in West Prussia there is rather a larger proportion of the land that is capable of producing crops of Wheat and Oats. It will happen to a traveller, in pursuit of Agricultural information, even in England, and much more in countries where the business of cultivation is conducted in a much lower manner, that his attention will be invited to those properties which are best managed, where the several processes of husbandry are most sedulously performed, and where the produce is the greatest. Hence almost every writer on agricultural subjects has been led to over-rate the actual average produce of land, in the several countries which he may have visited.

Like others, I was prevailed upon to pay the closest attention to the details and face of the land of the most skilful, the most affluent, and most productive proprietors. I visited several noblemen, whose knowledge of and attention to agriculture, was fully equal to that of any men in this or any other country; and if the produce of the land was

not equal to that raised by our best farmers, the difference must be attributed rather to the soil and climate, than to any deficiency either of capital, of skill, or of assiduity.

On such property the Wheat sown was very insignificant, and the proportion of that grain to Rye had gradually declined of late years. One nobleman, who farmed his estate of 26,000 acres, of which two thirds was tillage, and one third woodland, grew but a few acres of Wheat, and of late had sold no Corn of any kind. From the ports of England being shut against Corn, he had turned his attention to the production of fine wool. On this estate there is a flock of 15,000 merino sheep, yielding on an average two and a half pounds of fine wool, the annual sales of which amount to one half more than the value of the sheep. Through the five winter months, the sheep are fed with Corn, chiefly Rye, at the rate of one pound per day, which is estimated to be equal to three pounds of hay. The proprietor calculated, that sheep thus kept yielded nearly as much more wool as, added to the benefit which the manure of the animals received from that kind of food, was equal to the price he should have received for the Corn, if he had sold it; and that the profit on this system was the value of the whole of the hay, which would have been otherwise consumed. Instead of selling, he finds it more profitable to buy Corn.

On the same property, the extent of land planted with Potatoes, was upwards of 1,500 morgens, or about 1,000 acres, the chief part of which were used in the distillery, which seems an indispensable adjunct to every well-managed farm. The calculation made there, was that two bushels of Potatoes yielded as much ardent spirit as one of Barley; and that the residuum, after extracting the spirit, was equal in alimentary power, for the draft bullocks, which are fed with it, to two thirds of its value before the wort was ex-

tracted from it. By the process on this estate, nine bushels of Potatoes are mixed with one of Malt, to draw the wort, which is afterwards distilled, so as to produce a spirit containing 80 per cent. of Alcohol, in which state it pays a duty (much complained of) of sixpence per gallon. It is reduced, before it is sold, till it retains 50 per cent. of Alcohol; and the price charged to the retailers is about fourteen-pence per gallon.

Another person, of the same rank, who had turned his attention to the improvement of his property, boasted that his Corn land already yielded near six-fold for the seed that was sown, and could be further increased. He, too, cultivated Potatoes very extensively, and, by converting them into starch and treacle, made that land yield a profit, which, had it been devoted to Corn, would have produced a loss. He had tried to make sugar from Potatoes, and found it not advantageous; but he assured me that treacle paid him well, and he could afford to sell it 18*s.* per cwt. whilst that from the West Indies cost 24*s.* I could perceive no difference between the sweetness of this treacle and that from the tropics, but it has less consistency.

A nobleman whom I had before known, to whose hospitality I am much indebted, and whose estate I viewed in detail, took the trouble to furnish me with the course of Cultivation he pursued on the property on which he resides; (*see Appendix, No. 12.*) Though cultivated with care, and though fairly productive, I readily give credit to what he assured me,—that the whole benefit which he derived from the estate of 6,300 acres, in his joint capacity of landlord and cultivator, had not exceeded the amount for which he had sold his annual clip of the wool of his flock of 4,000 sheep.

On the several other estates that I viewed, the recurrence of Corn crops was equally distant; the

superior portion of land devoted to green crops, and pasture, the same; and the stock of cattle bore nearly a like proportion. These, however, were exceptions, few in number and confined in extent, when compared with the general condition of the estates of the three provinces.

A number of Proprietors, residing on their lands, devoting their time and attention to their improvement, and acquiring the practical and economical habits which their affairs render necessary, must have a beneficial influence on the cultivators around them. In this view, perhaps, the distress which has been occasioned by the depressed prices of agricultural produce, may, at some future time, under happier auspices, be highly advantageous to the community. But, in the mean time, the influence of the best specimens of cultivation have been very limited. Few of the Proprietors have any capital to buy sheep or other stock, or to enable them to wait for those returns of their outlays which come in with the most dilatory pace where the management of land is the best. He who has to answer the demands of the labourers, the tax collectors, and, where it occurs, of the gatherer of rent, or of interest on mortgages, must sell his Corn, at any price that is offered for it, without waiting to convert it into wool, as the nobleman to whom I have alluded is enabled to do. It is more the state of embarrassment, in which almost all the Proprietors are placed, than the want of knowledge or of assiduity, that prevents the Agriculture of the Prussian dominions from making more considerable advances.

Formerly, the majority of the Estates, as belonging to Nobles, and only capable of being held by that class, were nearly inalienable; but the necessity of relieving the most harassed of that body, induced the Government to form a plan by which money might be borrowed on the security of land. At first this power was confined to the lands of the nobles, but was afterwards extended to all others.

The Landschaft, or States, a local assembly of the principal proprietors, were authorised to make a valuation of such estates as were to be mortgaged, and to issue writings denominated Pfandbriefe, or Mortgage Debentures, which bore interest, and were transferable with little trouble and expense, on which one half, and in some instances six-tenths of the Landschaft's valuation was easily borrowed. As the valuations of the estates were made upon a low scale of the prices of produce, and on a low estimate of the annual quantum of such produce, they were deemed the best security that could be offered. In a country where no Government funds were in existence, or none in which the public had much confidence, these kind of securities became the natural deposits of such accumulations of money as were not intended to be exposed to any risks. Hence the fortunes of widows and orphans, the capital of churches, schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions of various descriptions, were invested in such securities. From 1794, when the valuations were made, the gradual rise of the prices of the produce made the payment of the interests on the debts very slightly burdensome; and such was the regularity with which the interest was paid, and such the confidence in the security, that those Pfandbriefe became worth a premium of ten per cent., and sometimes even of more.

At the time of the valuation, the system of duty work, as known in France by the name of *Corvees*, was granted. The taxes on the land, for the families who fell in defence of their country in the late war, and for such as were disabled, were not imposed; and those for the local purposes of roads, bridges, the poor, and other objects, were much lower than they are at present. Whilst by gradual steps, for the last ten years, the price of all kinds of Corn, except of Wheat, which is the smallest portion, has fallen below those at which the valuations were calculated in the year 1794, the increase of taxes and of the prices of labour have been

advancing. Thus many of the estates, which for the first twenty years could easily discharge the demands upon them, are now become utterly unable to meet those demands. I had heard so many tales of the distress occasioned by this course of events, that I wished to ascertain the extent of it as accurately as possible. Having found in Mr. Rothe, the President of West Prussia, as well a disposition to communicate information of every kind, as the qualities of accuracy and discrimination, I was induced to submit to him, in writing, some Queries on this, as well as on some other subjects, which he very politely and speedily answered.

The replies in Appendix, No. 11, (A.) show, that of 262 estates, within the limits of the Landschaft's authority, 195 are encumbered with mortgages, and only 67 (about a quarter) are free from those incumbrances. Of the 195 estates so incumbered, 71 were already in a state of sequestration, a remedy to which none of the mortgagees would have recourse but in cases of extremity. I was more than once told, with what truth I would hesitate to say, that most of the 67 large estates not appearing in the Hypothecation books to be incumbered, had been prevented by testamentary, or other family settlements, from being brought within the circle of the Landschaft's valuation. I was informed by an intelligent man, who is a member of the States, that many estates have been suffered to remain in the possession of the nominal proprietors, because the interest of the money lent on them ceases as soon as a process is commenced, and because they cannot be sold for so much as has been advanced on them; besides which, when in a state of sequestration, they are so carelessly managed by officers of the Government, that they become from bad to worse.

The mortgagees are thus induced to leave them in the hands of the apparent owners in the hope of a

change of times, and from the fear of diminishing; still more, the value of their slight security. Besides these mortgages, which are registered in the Hypothecation books of the Landschaft, many of these large estates, when the value of the produce was very high, were enabled to borrow on subsequent mortgages, which, as they are of no validity till those registered are liberated, have in many instances been attended with a total loss to the lenders.

It is obvious, that when that which for a long period has been deemed the most secure, if not the only secure investment for money, becomes of no avail, the consequence must be highly distressing; and peculiarly so, because the principal suffering must, of necessity, fall on those least able to contend with the adverse circumstances in which they are placed.

The new Proprietors, who have been raised to that condition by the abolition of the ancient Feudal Tenures, though they can scarcely ever want the bare necessaries of life, have very little beyond them. If they happen to be both industrious and economical, their own labour, on the small portion of land which they possess, will supply them with potatoes and some little Bread Corn, as well as provision for their two oxen. They all grow a small patch of Flax, and some contrive to keep five or six sheep. If disposed to labour beyond the time required for their own land, there is a difficulty in obtaining employment; and in the winter months, which are long and severely cold, no agricultural work can be performed. The flax and the wool spun in their cottages must supply the clothing of the family; and the fat of the animals they kill must be converted into soap and candles. Meat of any kind can be rarely afforded to be eaten by such families; and only the few who are more prosperous than their neighbours can keep a cow to supply them with milk.

They consume nearly all they produce, and are considered happy if they have a sufficient surplus for sale to meet the demands of a few shillings annually for the payment of their trifling taxes and local assessments. It was the universal opinion of all with whom I had any conversation on the topic, that this description of peasants were hitherto in a worse condition than under the old tenures; and as this was attributed to the depression of Agriculture, and the want of capital, and of incitement to the large Occupiers to employ their spare time, it was not considered to be an impeachment of the wisdom which had planned and executed their emancipation.

Though the rate of Wages is very low (*see Appendix, No. 11*), not averaging more than five-pence per day, yet the day labourers who have constant employment, with a cottage, potatoe ground, and flax patch, are said to be somewhat better circumstanced than those persons who have been recently raised from the Feudal ranks to that of Freehold proprietors.

Those labourers who are boarded in the houses of their employers, have a sufficiency of food, consisting of rye bread, potatoes, of buck-wheat made into soups of various kinds; and in many instances are provided with meat, commonly bacon, twice a week.

The aged and infirm Poor have demanded consideration only since the abolition of the feudal tenures. Before that period, each lord considered himself bound to assist in their support, and generally attended to that duty, where the deficiency of means in the power of the relations of the aged and infirm made it requisite. A regular system of taxation for the poor has not yet been introduced, though the first steps towards it have been taken. The assessments for the widows and orphans of those who fell in the late conflicts, and for such as were disabled in the service, has been already noticed. It is kept distinct

from all other levies, and is of course gradually diminishing in amount, as the persons entitled to receive it are removed by death. The money requisite for the other poor is supplied from local funds, arising from general assessments, made for the maintenance of bridges, for repair of roads, drains, and embankments, for the support of schools, and for some other similar purposes. The practice of supporting the indigent is of very recent date, and has not hitherto produced the effect of lessening the sympathy which the needy feel for each other, or the charity which the more affluent exercise towards their distressed neighbours; and the sense of shame yet remains as a bar against application to the communal taxes, except in the greatest extremity.

A very intelligent and benevolent Nobleman, at whose house I spent a few days, assured me, that in the extensive, but thinly peopled district where he had a share in the directing the assessments, and expenditure of the local taxes, there was but one family which subsisted wholly on those taxes; and that others depended on the kindness of relatives and friends, with some occasional assistance from the local fund.

In general the Soil of the Maritime Provinces of Prussia is so light, that it may be easily ploughed with Two Oxen, and those of diminished size, and no great strength. I have not unfrequently seen, on the smaller portions of Land, a single cow drawing the plough; and whilst the plough was guided by the owner, the cow was led by his wife. The more tenacious soils, on the banks of the streams, are commonly but of small extent. There is indeed a large portion of land in the Delta, formed by the separation of the Nogat from the Vistula, between Derschau and Marienburg, which, under a good system of management, would be highly productive, and

which requires greater strength to plough. There are some others, especially near Tilsit, of less extent; but the whole of them, if compared with the great extent of the surface of the country, are merely sufficient to form exceptions to the general classification which may be made of the soil. The various Implements of Husbandry are quite of as low a description as the working cattle. The ploughs are ill constructed, with very little iron in them. The harrows are made of wood, without any iron, even for the tines or teeth. The waggons are mere planks, laid on the frame loose, and resting against upright stakes, fixed into its sides. The cattle are attached to these implements by ropes, without leather in any part of the harness. The use of the roller is scarcely known; and the clods, in preparing the fallow ground, are commonly broken to pieces by hand with wooden mallets. In sowing, the seed is carried in the apron, or the skirts of the frock of the man who scatters it on the ground.

The monied value of the Live Stock on the farms is low. The best flocks of Merino Sheep, exclusive of the wool, are averaged to be worth about 6*s.* or 6*s.* 8*d.* per head. Cows are worth from 30*s.* to 65*s.* A dairy which I saw, of the best description, was let to a dairyman at 36*s.* per year. The owner told me, he valued them at 75*s.* per head, and thought the average weight of the butter from each, the calf being taken from the mother when ten days old, was about 120*lbs.* each year. The variation in the price of cows is much greater than in that of sheep, according to their race, to the soil on which they are pastured, and to the distance from large towns requiring supplies of milk and butter. The price of hay varies, according to the situation and quality, from 14*s.* to 20*s.* the ton.

The general burdens of the State in Prussia are the subject of complaints among all classes; and

although they may appear to us to amount to a very small sum, rated by the number of persons, they must be considered heavy in a country so destitute of little other capital than that of land, now vastly depreciated in value. The whole taxes in Prussia amount to about 10*s.* per head; but the effective value of money, in exchange for commodities, may be considered to be double what it is with us.

Those Taxes pressing peculiarly on the land are, first, the Grund Steuer or Land-tax. This is not, however, imposed in each province, but only in those where it existed before they were united to the Prussian monarchy. This is not levied in Brandenburg, though it is collected in each of the three maritime provinces, which are the subjects of more immediate consideration. This tax was designed to be 25 per cent. on the nett value, or annual rent of the land, and when imposed was an equitable burden. In process of time, from the improvement of some estates, and the neglect of others, and from a variety of other causes, that rate, which was originally equal, has become in practice at the present day very unequal.

The land is divided into six classes, the rent of the lowest of which is estimated to be about 7*d.* per acre, and that of the highest about 4*s.* an acre. On this amount the tax is 25 per cent., and averages in the three maritime provinces somewhat less than 3*d.* per acre. The gross amount collected in the three provinces annually, according to Hassel, is about £.265,000 sterling.

The local taxes, which have been already noticed, do not fall wholly on the land. That for the disabled soldiers, and the families of such as fell in the conflicts, is in part borne by the cities and towns, though the chief weight falls on the land. The same, in some measure, is the case respecting the tax for roads, bridges, schools, and the poor. These

are various in different districts, so that it is impossible to form any general estimate of their amount. In some parts of the country, I was told, that the local taxes were equal to the Grund Steuer in their district; in some, that it was higher; and in others, that it did not amount to one-tenth. Among the cultivators, I heard much complaint of the heavy tax on the distilleries. As far as the tax operates to diminish the consumption of the Grain, or other products of the land from which spirits may be extracted, it is a burden on the land; but I have reason to believe that, from the mode in which the tax is collected, those who have distilleries on their farms, by paying the tax at a high degree of strength, and supplying it to the retailers at a lower strength, are so far from being aggrieved, that they are really benefited by the tax.

The village Clergy have commonly a house, some glebe land, and a fixed annual portion of Corn, which in most cases is delivered to them by the lord, in pursuance of an ancient arrangement. The quantity has been long since defined, and not being subject to any alteration is scarcely ever spoken of as a burden on the land.

The other taxes bear no more on the persons employed in agriculture than on those engaged in pursuits of a different kind.. They are chiefly on the consumption of foreign commodities attaching to the consumers, from whatever sources they may draw the revenues by which they are enabled to indulge in the use of them.

The Military Service is extremely onerous, as every young man is compelled to serve three years, from the age of twenty to twenty-four, as a soldier. This, though not precisely a tax, and not peculiar to the agricultural class, is a burden which perhaps presses as much on the productive industry of the country, as the heavier taxes that are collected in

other countries. To this must be added the quartering of the troops, who are billeted on private houses; and however well discipline may be maintained amongst them, must be a great annoyance, and in most cases an expense, which, though apparently trifling in amount, becomes weighty to those whose means of supporting it are small.

In a country where four-fifths of the inhabitants subsist wholly by producing food, and depend for the conveniences besides bare food, on the price which they can obtain for their surplus, the low rate at which that surplus can be disposed of must be felt and observed in every rank of society.

The Scale of Living in the country we are considering, corresponds with the low prices of the objects in which their labour is employed. The working class of the inhabitants, amounting in the maritime provinces to upwards of a million, including both those who work for daily wages and those who cultivate their own little portions of land, cannot be compared to any class of persons in England. This large description of the inhabitants live in dwellings provided with few conveniences, on the lowest and coarsest food; potatoes, or rye or buck wheat, are their chief, and frequently their only food; linen, from flax of their own growth, and wool, spun by their own hands, both coarse and both worn as long as they will hold together, furnish their dress; whilst an earthen pot that will bear fire, forms one of the most valuable articles of their furniture.

As fuel is abundant, they are warmed more by close stoves than by the shelter of their wooden or mud houses covered by shingles, which admit the piercing cold of the severe weather through abundant crèvices. If they have bees and a plot of chicory, their produce serves as a substitute for sugar and coffee; but too often these must be sent to market to raise the scanty pittance which the tax-gatherer de-

mands. Though the price of whiskey is low, yet the farm produce is still lower; and neither that, nor the bad beer which is commonly brewed, can be afforded by the peasantry as an usual drink.

In common seasons this description of people suffer much in the winter; but in times of scarcity, such as followed the disastrous harvest of 1816, their distress and their consequent mortality is largely increased.

It is not intended to insinuate that all the small farmers are in the circumstances here described. In some situations there is a most pleasing difference; on the banks of the Oder, below Kustrin, a colony is established on a rich tract of land, called the Neiderung, recovered by embankment from the river. The inhabitants were invited here on account of a persecution of the Protestants in Bavaria and the Palatinate, during the reign of Frederick the Great. They are exempt from most burdens, the soil is highly fertile, and the district more resembles some parts of Flanders than the other districts of Prussia. The properties are from six to twenty acres, but subdividing as the population increases, as each of the sons share the land alike. It is thickly peopled, and most of the produce is consumed on the spot where it grows.

A similar district near Dantzig, on the banks of the Vistula, called the Neherung, exhibits a similar picture. The chief inhabitants are a religious sect, called Menonites, whose principles forbid them to become soldiers, from which they are excused, on condition of paying a higher rate of taxation.

On the banks of the Niemen, and in some other spots, are similar groupes of small occupiers in tolerably easy circumstances. They are, however, not a thirtieth part of the whole of the class, and where they occur are only exceptions to the general description.

As these people happen to be placed in spots of

rare fertility, to be freed from some imposts, and to be distinguished by their sobriety, industry, and economy, they are going on increasing in numbers till, in a few years, the division of land will be so great as to cause the necessity of removal to less peopled districts.

The representation of the distressed state of the agricultural inhabitants of this part of the Prussian dominions, which has been here given, receives confirmation from the proceedings of the Landschaft, or assembly of the provisional States of Prussia in their last session. The address of the Assembly has not been made public, but is said to have been framed in very melancholy strains, and to have urged the King to take some measures of a decided nature, respecting the introduction of British goods, in order to induce our Government to make some alteration in the Corn Laws. Whatever may have been the representation of the States, the reply of the King, which has been published, gives an air of probability to the rumours, that it had an object, in some degree, of this kind.

"With regard to the prayer for an intercession "with the English Government to repeal the Corn "Bill, his Majesty expressed a hope, that to improve "the intercourse between the two nations, a change "will take place in the English Corn Laws."

Berlin, 26th November, 1825, from the Hamburg paper, *The Correspondent*.

One of the effects of the agricultural distress, which was visible in the condition of the Inhabitants, seemed to be a decrease in the cultivation of Bread Corn.

The replies of the President Rothe (*see Appendix, No. 11, B.*) show that on six farms, amounting together to 10,390 acres, of which eight years ago 6,926 acres were cultivated with Grain, there are at present only 4,864 acres applied to that purpose,

Mr. Gibson, His Majesty's consul at Dantzig, states in a letter received since my return, dated 24th November, 1825, that the "cultivation of Wheat has been much circumscribed of late years; and that it will take much time to extend it; that flax is cultivated now to a much greater degree than formerly in East, and parts of West Prussia; that the export of butter is increasing very much; that rape seed is attracting much attention; and that these circumstances, with the breeding of sheep, will further operate in diminishing the production of Grain." It appears too by the official returns of Exports (*see* Appendix, No. 10,) that the excess of exports of Corn in the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, had much declined from those of former years; and that in the year 1824, the maritime provinces of Prussia, instead of having any surplus of Wheat, imported 47,236 quarters more than they exported. This quantity may probably have been added to the former accumulation; but, if so, it is still evidence of a decline in the actual produce of Wheat in the Prussian territories.

Those Prussian provinces to which my chief attention was directed, have never been manufacturing districts, although they have, during a long series of years, made both linen and woollen cloths for their own use. They have had rather domestic labour, than any establishment for the purpose; of late, however, attempts have commenced upon a larger scale, and projects were in agitation of various kinds, for making woollens and cottons in manufactories where the aid of machinery was to be applied. The chief inducement to these attempts was the low price of provisions, and the consequent expectation of a low rate of labour. They were, however, but attempts, and were not viewed with any very promising expectations by the persons I had any opportunity of conversing with on the subject. They seem to be rather the creations of the Government,

than the spontaneous issue of the deliberate calculations of capitalists, seeking for beneficial modes of employing their money.

The only kind of goods that I heard of, calculated for distant markets, are some made of the native coarse wool, dyed deep blue, trials to introduce which have been made in England. These are made by some small farmers who were employed in the summer on the land. They are made out of 18lbs. or 20lbs. of wool, worth about six-pence per pound. The spinning is performed by the females of the family, whilst the father weaves them. It employs him three days to weave a piece, which is about sixteen yards in length, and 42 inches wide. The value of his day's work was stated to be nine-pence, thus making that part of the labour which he executed, to be 2s. 3d. The fulling is performed at a public mill, and the finishing and dying is executed in Berlin, by persons who send their agents to the farm houses to collect the cloths in their rough state. I was told that these kind of cloths might be afforded in London, at little more than 2s. per yard, and were calculated for negro clothing. As the spinning is the most material part of the labour, and that is performed at leisure time, the maker's gain is the whole of that, as the time would be otherwise unemployed. Manufactures of this kind are useful in the state of society which exists where these goods are fabricated, but the limits to their extension are necessarily very confined.

I have no reason to think that hitherto the low price of Corn has had the effect of lowering the price of manufacturing labour, in any degree approaching to the depression which the products of the soil have experienced. In the building of Ships, which is indeed the chief manufactory of the maritime provinces, the rates of wages have very considerably fallen; not indeed, so much as bread; but to an extent that has

increased the building of vessels, and induced some English houses to contract for the building of Prussian vessels to be employed in distant voyages.

The effect, however, of the low prices of agricultural produce, is more experienced in the Provisions for the Crew, than in the cost of the constructions of the ships. This may be seen in the cost of the food for a Prussian ship in the Appendix, No. 13. It is true that our seamen are accustomed to better food than the Prussians, but their superior professional skill makes up for the difference. Besides, as the Baltic is frozen several months in the year, the loss of time seems to be more than a compensation for the differences in the price of food.

In pursuance of the instructions that were given to me by your Lordships, I made every attempt in my power to ascertain the actual cost of the Wheat to the growers of that Grain in Prussia. Whoever has made similar attempts in this country, however well he may have been acquainted with all the practical details, even if he could obtain, with most scrupulous accuracy, the amount of seed sown and harvested, has found them attended with such difficulties, as to afford no great degree of confidence in the results obtained.

Thus, for instance, in our common four years' course of Turnips, Barley, Clover, and Wheat, though it may be easy to ascertain the whole expenditure in rent, taxes, labour, manure, interest of capital, and deterioration in the working cattle and utensils during the four years, yet scarcely any two persons will agree in the apportioning that expenditure to each of the four crops. The relative value of those crops to one another, will vary in every year; one will be good, another indifferent, another very bad. The value of the feed to the cattle fed on the produce of the first and third years, will be very differently estimated by different persons. The proportions of the expense of

fallowing and manuring, will be distributed among the several crops, according to the arbitrary rules of adjustment, which the individual making the calculation has formed in his own mind from his own local and particular observation.

It is an easy task, if farming accounts are regularly kept, to ascertain, at the end of the four years, how much has been gained or lost during the rotation; but the distribution of that loss or gain is subject to so many variations of opinion, and so many vicissitudes depending on situation, soil, and weather, as to prevent reliance from being placed on any estimate of the real cost of either one of the descriptions of Grain.

The same obstacles will present themselves to the attainment of accuracy, where any other rotation of crops is adopted.

If the difficulty is thus great in attaining, or even approximating to certainty in the cost price of any particular description of Corn in this country, it may well be deemed much more bold to hazard an opinion on that subject, in a foreign country, where many circumstances which can be but imperfectly known to a stranger and temporary visitor, may have a powerful influence.

I received many statements from the different persons with whom I conversed on the subject, as to what they considered to be the actual cost, in a number of years, of Wheat and other Corn. These, as may be supposed, widely varied from each other. Although I was fully convinced that for several years the loss on the mass of agricultural products throughout the maritime provinces of Prussia, has been very great; and that, instead of leaving any thing for rent, that has been much more than absorbed, yet I could place no reliance on the accuracy of any statements which attempted to define the exact limits of the loss on each kind of Corn.

In founding a calculation on the answers of Presi-

dent Rothe; though I give to that gentleman's facts the most implicit confidence, yet I should hesitate, if he had stated what was the cost price of Wheat and Rye, to yield to him the same assent. I have no doubt, however, he is accurate in stating, that the loss on the corn grown in the year 1824, without allowing any thing for rent, was 20 per cent. According to the paper in Appendix, No. 11, the price at which the wheat on the estate described was sold, in the year 1824 when the crops were good, was one thaler and a half per scheffel, or three shillings per bushel, by which a loss of 20 per cent. was incurred, besides the whole of the rent, according to which the cost price to the farmer would be about 28s. 9d. per quarter on the spot.

	s. d.
Sale price 3s. per bushel, or per quarter	24 -
Loss, estimated at 20 per cent. - - -	4 9
	<hr/>
	28 9
Allowance for Rent, calculated at $\frac{1}{10}$ of } the gross proceeds - - - - }	2 3
	<hr/>
Which would make the cost -	31 -
If to this be added,	
Shipping charge, and merchant's com- mission or profit - - - - }	2 9
Freight, primage, and insurance to London	8 -
Lighterage, landing charge, and com- mission in England - - - - }	1 3
	<hr/>
	43 -
	<hr/>

The costs of Wheat may be in some degree approximated to, by ascertaining the selling prices for a series of years. If that series be short, it may be affected by various intervening events, such as war, invasion, or deficient harvests; but, by being spread

over a long series, the effect of adventitious circumstances became lessened. It is reasonable to calculate, that in a long series, the profit on Corn cannot be much above that on other branches of industry in the same country. If the profits on raising Corn are much above those of other occupations, an increased quantity, to the production of which the augmented capital might contribute, would cause the price to fall; if those profits were much lower, a diminution of supply, to which the loss of capital would contribute, would tend to raise the prices.

Although, from the fluctuation in the productiveness of different years, Corn is less subject to the general abstract principles by which supply and demand, as regards other commodities, are regulated, in a short period, yet in a long period, such as thirty or forty years, or longer, it also must be governed by them.

Without going back to the long List of Prices for the last hundred and sixty years, (for which, see Appendix, No. 24.) we may adopt that which begins in 1791, and ends in 1825, (Appendix, No. 13); for five of those years no prices are given, because the ports were shut. The Average of the whole of these Years, taking the lowest and highest price of each year, and disregarding the difference of the quantities sold in the several years, gives the Price at 45*s.* 11*d.* per quarter. The largest quantity was sold in the years when the price was highest, being probably the stocks which had accumulated during the years of low prices. The price of those years may therefore be considered as speculating prices. If the years 1800, 1801, 1805, 1817, and 1818 be struck out, the average price of the thirty remaining years will be 33*s.* 6*d.* If we suppose a profit to be made of ten per cent. by the dealers in Corn, these thirty years will give, as the cost price to the grower, after paying rent, a price nearly approaching to that which

is given before, as calculated on the data furnished by President Rothe.

Without placing much reliance on it, yet some corroboration is received, by the market prices of Berlin, for the last eleven years, where the average price of the best Polish Wheat has been 36s. 6d. or about ten per cent. higher than the average of Dantzig, for the thirty years to which we have referred. This may be accounted for, partly by the quality of the Wheat, and partly from the additional conveyance, and consequent expenses. The Returns from Berlin, taken on St. Martin's day, in each year from 1774 to 1824, (for which, see Appendix, No. 17,) give, as the average price for the fifty years, 34s. 6d. As the best of the Wheat is probably brought to the capital, some allowance must be made for the superior quality, and also something for the profit of the dealers through whose hands it has passed. This will bring it sufficiently near to the price here assumed, to give probability to the calculation.

Although, since the return of peace, no alleviation of the public contributions has been applied, and no diminution of the other subjects of expenditure which compose the cost of growing Corn, has been experienced, yet the contrast between the first and last five years since that event took place, in the prices of Corn, is so striking, that it deserves to be noticed. In Dantzig, the average of the five years, from 1816 to 1820 inclusive, gives for Wheat 54s. 5d. per quarter, and that for the years 1821 to 1825 inclusive, 26s. 2d. In Berlin the average for the first five years, is 46s. 4d. and for the second 26s. 7d.

THE far greater part of that division of ancient Poland, which is now comprehended in the viceregal kingdom of that name, is a level country, with scarcely an ascent or descent, except where the

courses of the rivers have formed channels below the general level of the country. As these rivers, though in summer they appear small streams, are swollen by the rains of autumn, and the melting of the snow on the Carpathian mountains in the spring, they form large channels, extending on both sides to a great distance; and their deposit, in many parts, enriches the land, and it presents, in the summer, the aspect of verdant and luxuriant meadows. In other parts the periodical swellings of the streams have formed morasses, which in their present state are not applicable to any agricultural purposes. The plains which extend from the borders of one river to another, are open fields, with scarcely any perceptible division of the land, and showing scarcely any trees even around the villages. The portion of woodland on these plains is very extensive; but they are in large masses, with great intervals of arable land between them.

The Soil is mostly sandy, with occasional mixture of a sandy loam; it is very thin, resting chiefly on a bed of granite, through which the heavy rains gradually percolate. Such a soil is easily ploughed; sometimes two horses or two oxen, and not unfrequently two cows, perform this and the other operations of husbandry.

This representation of the kingdom of Poland is strictly applicable to six of the eight waiwoodships or provinces into which it is now divided.

To the south of the river Pilica, which comprehends the two provinces of Sandomir and Cracow, the appearance of the land, and the face of the country, improve; and in proceeding south to the banks of the Vistula, there is to be seen a more undulating district and a more tenacious and fruitful soil. Much of the land is a clayey loam, requiring three or four horses to plough it, yielding, when tolerably managed, crops of excellent Wheat and Oats; and where the husbandry is so good as to have adopted the practice

of sowing Clover between the two Corn crops, the produce is very abundant.

The southern point of this district, forming now an independent Republic, called from the name of its capital, Cracow, is very fertile. It extends along the Vistula about 20 miles, and contains, in 500 square miles or 320,000 acres, about 100,000 inhabitants.

Some of the Estates in Poland, belonging to the nobility of the highest rank, are of enormous extent; but owing to the system of dividing the land among all the children, unless a special entail secures a majorat to the eldest son, which is in some few instances the case, much of it is possessed in allotments, which we should deem large; but which, on account of their low value, and when compared with those of a few others, are not so. Of these secondary classes of estates, 5 or 6,000 acres would be deemed small, and 30 or 40,000 acres large.

There are, besides these, numerous small properties, some of a few acres, which, by frequent subdivisions, have descended to younger branches of noble families. The present owners are commonly poor, but too proud to follow any profession but that of a soldier, and prefer to labour in the fields with their own hands rather than to engage in trade of any kind. As titles descended to every son, and are continued through all the successors, the nobility have naturally become very numerous; but since the Emperor of Russia has gained the dominion over Poland, the use of titles has been restricted. No one can assume that of baron, unless his clear income from his estates exceed 1,000 gulden or 25*l.*; none that of count, whose rents are less than 3,000 gulden or 75*l.*; and none that of prince, who has less than 5,000 gulden or 125*l.*

The whole of the lands are made alienable, and may now be purchased by persons of any rank, and are actually held by some who are burghers or

peasants ; the Jews alone are prohibited from becoming proprietors of the soil, though they have very numerous mortgages upon it. When they foreclose, the lands must consequently be sold ; and as these Jews, the monied capitalists, cannot become purchasers, the prices they yield are very trifling.

The most numerous class of Cultivators are Peasants ; they have a limited property in the lands which they occupy, and the cottages in which they live, under the condition of working a stipulated number of days in each week, on their lord's demesne, and paying specified quantities of produce, such as poultry, eggs, yarn, and other things, in conformity with ancient usage.

The extent of these holdings vary, according to the quality of the land, and the quantity of duty work, or of payments in kind, which are to be fulfilled.

On a large property which I examined, the peasants had about forty-eight acres of land each, for which they were bound to work for two days in every week with two oxen. If their labour was farther required, they were paid three-pence per day for two other days, and if beyond that number, six-pence per day. On another property, I found the peasants had about thirty-six acres, for which they worked two days in each week, with two oxen ; when called upon for extra labour, they are paid six-pence a day for themselves and oxen for the next two days, or if they work without their oxen, threepence.

If their labour is demanded the remaining two days in the week, the sum to be paid is made the subject of a special agreement ; on one estate, the peasants had but twenty-four acres, and did one day's work themselves, with one horse ; the rest of their labour was paid for in money, by agreement made at the time it was required. Another proprietor, on land somewhat exhausted, granted to each of his peasants more than fifty acres of land,

for which they worked with two horses, three days in a week. It would be easy to give instances of more various rates of duty work, and of the quantity of land which is appropriated for its performance. Some are of a luxurious and of a ludicrous kind. I was told that the inhabitants of two whole villages, near a princely domain, hold their lands on condition of employing a certain number of days in each week, in cleaning the walks, and keeping in good order the pleasure grounds, which surround the vast castle of their benevolent and hospitable lord.

In general, this Peasantry is in a condition of great distress, and involved in debt to their lord. They are no longer slaves, or *adstricti glebae*. By the constitution promulgated in 1791, they were declared free, and that part of the Constitution suffered no alteration under the dominion of the Russians and Prussians; was confirmed when the king of Saxony became Sovereign; and was again assured in 1815, when the Emperor of Russia was enthroned as King of Poland.

The practical effects of the privileges thus granted have hitherto been very inconsiderable. The peasants can leave their land, but must first acquit the pecuniary demands of their lords. Few are able to do this, as most of them are in arrears. The lords must supply them with their oxen, in case one dies; their plough and other implements must be furnished to them by him; and in years of scarcity they become involved in debt, for the requisite subsistence of themselves and their cattle. This, together with local attachments, and the habit of respect for their feudal Superior, has, in general, prevented the peasants from wandering away from the houses of their fathers, and from the protection of their chief. It thus rarely happens that the peasants quit the estates on which they have been born; and the instances that do occur, are chiefly to be attributed to the em-

barrassed circumstances into which their lord may fall. A declining property produces a necessitous peasantry, and such may sometimes be induced to try their fortune under another proprietor.

A gentleman with whom I formed an acquaintance, had been compelled to take an estate which was mortgaged to him. He found no peasants on it; the land was neglected, and the buildings dilapidated. As no tenant would take it at any rent, he was under the necessity of farming it. To induce peasants to come to him, he granted them a larger portion of land than was customary on that quality of soil, built them houses, supplied them with oxen and implements, sowed the corn of the first year, and fed them till it was fit to be converted into food. By these means, though he was enabled to get his labour performed, yet he assured me it was by persons of the least skill, industry, and sobriety.

The want of peasantry is a general subject of complaint, especially among those (who are the far greater number) whose estates are loaded with mortgages or other incumbrances; such sometimes lose them, but cannot command the means of inducing new ones to settle on the lands.

Though no longer slaves, the condition of the peasants is but little practically improved by the change that has been made in their condition. When a transfer is made, either by testament or conveyance, the persons of the peasantry are not indeed expressly conveyed, but their services are, and in many instances are the most valuable part of the property.

It is said, that when the Freedom of the Peasants was first decreed, it was viewed by them with great distrust. They were alarmed with the apprehension, that in age or sickness, or other incapacity, they should be abandoned by their lords, and left to perish in want. By the form that society has taken in the course of the thirty-four years that have passed since

the alteration was enacted, their alarms have been dispelled; and the same acts of kindness being exercised in most cases as were formerly customary, they can perceive no alteration in their condition, that is, either materially more beneficial or injurious to them.

These people live in Wooden Huts, covered with thatch or shingles, consisting of one room with a stove, around which the inhabitants and their cattle crowd together, and where the most disgusting kinds of filthiness are to be seen. Their common Food is, cabbage, potatoes sometimes, but not generally, pease, black bread, and soup, or rather gruel, without the addition of butter or meat. Their chief Drink is water, or the cheap whiskey of the country, which is the only luxury of the peasants; and is drunk, whenever they can obtain it, in enormous quantities. They use much salt with their vegetable food, and in spite of the heavy tax on that commodity, can never dispense with the want of it at their meals. I was informed, and saw reason to credit the accounts, that when the peasants brought to the market towns their trifling quantities of produce, a part of the money was first used to purchase salt, and the rest spent in whiskey, in a state of intoxication that commonly endured till the exhaustion of the purse had restored them to sobriety. In their houses they have little that merits the name of furniture; and their clothing is coarse, ragged, and filthy, even to disgust.

Very little attention has been paid to their Education, and they are generally ignorant, superstitious, and fanatical. They observe about twenty Holidays in the year, besides the Sundays; and pass much of their time in pilgrimages to some favourite shrine, in counting beads, and similar superstitious occupations.

This Representation of the condition and character of the Peasantry, though general, cannot be considered so universal as to admit of no exceptions; some rare instances of perseverance in economy, in-

dustry, and temperance, are to be found ; and unfavourable as their circumstances may be for the creation of such habits, they are here attended by the usual correspondent results. Some few peasants have been enabled to gain three or four allotments, and to employ their sons or hired servants to work for them ; and there are instances of such persons making a still further progress, and being enabled to purchase estates for themselves. Such cases as these, however, occur so rarely, that though they produce individual comfort and wealth, they have no perceptible influence on the general mass of society, or on the surplus quantity of agricultural productions.

As may be naturally inferred, from the system under which labour is applied to the land, that labour is performed in the most negligent and slovenly manner possible. No manager of a large estate can have his eye constantly on every workman ; and when no advantage is gained by care in the work, it will naturally be very imperfectly executed. All the Operations of Husbandry struck me to be very ill performed : the ploughing is very shallow and irregular ; the harrows with wooden tines do not penetrate sufficient to pull up weeds in fallowing ; the roller is almost unknown ; and thus the land is filled with weeds of all descriptions. I observed the same want of attention in threshing ; and it appeared to me that a much greater proportion of the grain was left among the straw, than in that which has passed under an English flail. In short, the natural effects of the system of duty work was visible in the whole of the administration of the large estates where it is followed, with the exception of those few proprietors who have intelligent and active managers, and are free from pecuniary embarrassments.

The common Course of Cropping is, the old system of a whole year's fallow, followed by winter corn, and that by summer corn, and then a fallow again.

Thus one third of the land bears nothing. The winter crop in the northern part of Poland consists of Wheat and Rye; the Proportion of the latter to the former, is nearly as nine to one, and the Wheat enjoys the benefit of what little manure is preserved. Thus the Wheat actually cultivated, does not occupy more than one thirtieth part of the arable land. In the southern part of the kingdom, the Wheat bears a larger proportion to the Rye, amounting, on the more tenacious soils, to a fifth, and even in some cases, to a fourth part of the Rye.

The statements I could collect, and my own observations, led me to conclude the stock of cattle to be very small, in proportion to the extent of land, and to the number of inhabitants. The Government of Poland has not collected those statistical facts, which are so regularly registered by the Prussian, and some other of the governments of Germany; where they have been collected, as in the case of the population of the year 1817, I believe but little accuracy is to be discovered. I found, in a conversation with one of the ministers, to whose immediate department it belonged, that no great dependence could be placed on the census of that year.

In the absence of more recent authority, I avail myself of a Prussian document, which shows the numbers of the different kinds of cattle in the Provinces of Plock, in Poland, when it was under the dominion of that Power. I have no reason to suspect the accuracy of this official statement, or to believe that this province is not equal in live stock to the average of the whole kingdom. I was told there was in the province of Podolachia, a greater number of black cattle, and in the province of Lublin, a greater number of sheep than in Plock; but those provinces were represented to me as deficient in other cattle,—the former having fewer sheep, the latter fewer cows.

In the year 1803, the returns from Plock were

thus: 45,028 horses and colts; 196,540 oxen, cows, and young cattle; 194,133 sheep and lambs; 95,634 swine.

The extent of this province is nearly one-fourth of that of the three maritime provinces of Prussia; and thinly as those are stocked with cattle, in comparison with England, it will be seen, by the following Statement, how much they exceed that of the district in question:—

	Prussian Maritime Provinces.	Polish Province of Plock.
Horses and Colts	1 to 42 Acres.	1 to 106
Oxen, Cows, and Calves	1 to 18 do.	1 to 24
Sheep and Lambs	1 to 10 do.	1 to 24
Swine	1 to 35 do.	1 to 52

If it be considered, that since the year in which the facts exhibited in this Statement were collected, the country has suffered severely from being the théâtre of war, from three changes of sovereigns, and from the low prices of all produce, it will scarcely appear probable that it has so increased in wealth as to have added materially to its stock of cattle, or even to have kept up that stock to the standard which it had reached before those visitations. It appears by the Statistical Account of the Lordship of Pulaway and Konskowla, in the province of Lublin, which is considered to be one of the best managed estates in Poland, consisting of 119,232 English acres, that the stock of cattle, including those of the proprietor and his subjects or tenants, is somewhat below what the Prussian accounts show of the average of the province of Plock, in the year 1803. It appears to be (*see Appendix, No. 18*) thus:—

	Acres.
1 Cow or Ox to	26 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 Sheep or Lamb to	19.
1 Horse to	156
1 Pig to	146

No country can be much better adapted for the breeding of sheep than the greater part of the kingdom of Poland. Wherever it is attended to with due skill it is found to be beneficial; but the poverty of the Landholders, and their want of knowledge of the advantages to be derived from that kind of live stock, keep them from devoting their land to their propagation.

A very intelligent Physician, a native of Germany, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure to make in Poland, and who devotes the money acquired by his medical practice to the purchase and the cultivation of land,—told me that he purchased, four or five years before, a flock of fine-wooled sheep of Saxon electoral breed; that he had already sold in fleeces and lambs as much as had replaced the whole capital expended, and had at present double the number which he had originally purchased. This striking instance of success, in an experiment of rural economy, is known to most of the cultivators; and yet it has been able to produce such few followers, that I was assured there were yet in Poland only two other flocks of unmixed fine-wooled Merino sheep. This gentleman was one of the first that had cultivated green crops on an extensive scale for feeding sheep; and though the benefit of it was obvious, both in the produce of the wool, and the increase of the quantity and quality of his Corn, it has had but little influence hitherto on the conduct of others, and that little is confined to a small spot near the capital.

Of the sheep in Poland, the best are those in the province of Lublin; but they are very far inferior to the breed of Saxony. The cows are a smallish race, and generally kept in bad condition, both as to food and cleanliness. They are for the most part stall fed, but from negligence yield very little butter, and no tolerable cheese.

With the exception of a part of the two southern-

most provinces, as before noticed, the Soil of Poland is of such a thin nature, that where it is moderately farmed, it can scarcely be made to bear a medium crop of Wheat more frequently than once in nine years. I examined a farm in the province of Lublin, the proprietor of which is in easy circumstances, and possesses several other estates. The extent of this farm is about 5,500 acres. The live stock consisted of sixty milch cows, which are let to a dairyman at about 19*s.* per year each; some few young cattle, eight or nine horses, and between five and six hundred sheep. The ploughing is performed by two oxen, for which, and for his own labour two days in each week, the peasant has a house, firing, and about forty acres of land, to which the manure made by his oxen is applied. About 2,000 acres are in this way in the occupation of the peasants. The manure, therefore, of the cows, sheep, and horses, is applicable to the lord's portion of somewhat more than 3,000 acres, and supplies it with more liberality than is practised on any other land near it. The whole is under the plough; there is neither meadow nor permanent pasture. The Rotation of Crops is as follows: the first year a clean fallow, three or four times ploughed; the second year Potatoes are planted; the third year Wheat is sown, and in the following spring Clover amongst it. The fourth and fifth years the Clover is either made into Hay, or used for the stall-fed cows and the horses, or fed on the land by the sheep; the sixth year, Pease or Buck Wheat is grown; then it is fallowed for a year; and the eighth year a crop of Rye is grown; and the ninth, or last year of the course, the land is sown with Barley, Oats, and Buck Wheat.

On this, which is considered a pattern farm, on which I have reason to believe the increase is greater than on any other in the district, the seed and produce are as follows:—Potatoes, about twenty bushels to the acre planted, and about two hundred bushels

raised; Wheat, two bushels sown, and from sixteen to twenty reaped; Rye, two bushels sown, and from twelve to fifteen reaped; Buck Wheat, three bushels sown, and from ten to fifteen harvested. The Barley and Oats, scarcely yield four times the quantity sowed; manure is applied after the Potatoes for the Wheat; the latter have the benefit of the fallowing, and the former of the manure. The manager, who was a man of skill, thought that when they had more cattle, and consequently more manure, he should be disposed to try the plan of sowing Wheat once in seven, or even in six years, if the future prices of that grain should present sufficient inducement. This farm is one of the few in which all the labour, except that of the oxen and their drivers, is paid for in money, and not in produce. The common plan of threshing, is to give the thresher a certain proportion of the Corn. This varies with the productive nature of the soil and the season, from the fourteenth to the eighteenth bushel. Here it was paid for at the rate of a florin, a trifle less than sixpence, for the korzec, a Polish measure, somewhat more than three bushels and a quarter; the mowing, reaping, and other kinds of labour, were agreed for, at proportionably low prices.

Although this estate is well managed, and no rent is paid for it, I was induced to believe the assurance which was given to me, that it had not yielded any Revenue to the Proprietor, in the last four or five years, in his joint capacity of owner and farmer. He had, however, a Distillery, and near it is a village, with some establishments, on a small scale, for making coarse Woollen Cloths. There is no duty on the Whiskey sold in country places; and the supply of that commodity in the neighbourhood, which is rather populous, leaves a profit, though not equal to the interest of the capital invested in the land, the farming stock and utensils, and the erection of the distillery.

I have dwelt the longer on the circumstances of this particular farm, not because it may be considered as showing the average increase on the usual scale of farming, but because the accounts of the receipt and expenditure, both in money and produce, are kept with great regularity. In the generality of farms which are under inferior management, the increase would be found much below the rate which is stated in the farm whose management I have described. If I were to generalize the whole of Poland, except the southern parts of the province of Sandomir and Cracow, I should not estimate the produce of Grain to be more, if so much, as two-thirds of that which appeared to be raised on the estate in question. In thus estimating, I should depend not only on my own observation on the state of growing crops, and of those which were being harvested, but on the opinion of the persons best qualified to judge, by being in the habit of looking at the amount of produce, upon a large scale, and by being furnished with the best means of judging the average of the whole.

With that description of persons, including the chiefs of several departments of the Government, the prevailing opinion was, that the average produce of Wheat was not more than fourteen bushels ; of Rye, ten ; of Barley, fourteen ; of Oats and of Buck Wheat, from eight to ten to the acre. Although the southern parts of Sandomir and Cracow yielded rather more, yet their Corn, being celebrated for its excellent quality rather than for its much greater produce, and extending to but a small proportion of the whole even of those provinces, it was not calculated that it would have the effect of raising the average of the whole kingdom, in any sensible degree, above the rate here stated.

Upon this subject, I could have wished to have been enabled to give statistical details, rather than my own estimates, or those of persons better acquainted,

than any foreigner can be, with the state of the country. If I had met with any agricultural writings expressly Polish, and had understood the language, I might have gleaned from them some facts to rectify, or to corroborate the estimate of the actual acreable produce of Grain; but as every manager of a farm, that I met with, understands the German language, and obtained whatever knowledge books could give him, from the writers of that nation, there is little inducement to compose works in Polish, on such subjects; and the German authors, though very accurate and copious in their statistical reports of their several districts, can know little, and can have no inducement to learn much, of the statistical details of Polish agriculture.

The managers of the farms of the greater nobles are commonly men of good education, as well as good manners, having been most of them officers in the army; and I found them well acquainted with the agricultural writings of Thaer, Schwartz, and other Germans; and by means of German translations, with those of Arthur Young, Sir Humphrey Davy, and other Englishmen. Being almost cut off from society, and the sports of the field not being, as with us, an object that engages much attention, they have recourse to books to relieve their solitude in the long nights of their tremendous winters.

Having noticed the Two Provinces which yielded the best Wheat, it may not be useless to observe, in addition, that but some small portions of each are highly productive, and those at that extremity of the kingdom which is the farthest removed from the ports in the Baltic, at which alone their Corn can be shipped for this country.

I first entered the province of Sandomir from that of Massovia, and went through it, by the towns of Kozience and Granica, till I reached the Vistula, and crossed it at Pulaway. In this route there was no-

thing in the face of the country, or in the appearance of the Crops, to distinguish them from those of the other parts I had noticed. On my way from the province of Lublin, I again entered Sandomir, passing the Vistula at Rachow. From that river, for sixty or seventy miles, the fertility of the land was not sensibly greater than the general appearance of the other provinces. After passing Stobnica, the country vastly improved, and continued good through Nowe-Miastow, Kozyce, and Pizeclawice, till I entered the province of Cracow, at Iwanowice. It is an undulating district, somewhat hilly: the soil, a good brown loamy clay, rather stiff to plough, requiring three, or even sometimes four horses to work it. The stubbles of Wheat were tolerably thick, and proved that the crops must have been good; they were, however, far from clean; and the Wheat, having been sowed after a fallow, there would have been more appearance of young Clover, if the management had been well conducted. The wheat grown here, is that which is known in London by the name of Dantzig White Wheat; it is of the most excellent quality, very white and heavy; I did not learn that the average growth was much beyond, if it reached, twenty bushels to the acre; though I heard of individual instances of a greater quantity being yielded in good years. The district is about sixty miles in length, but not broad; extending from the left bank of the river, to various, but none great, extents inland. The province of Cracow, as far as I saw it, is of nearly the same kind; I was informed that some of the northern divisions of it were poor in its agriculture, but rich in its mines of iron, coal, and calamine. The territory of the republic of Cracow is like the province of the same name, in the kingdom. The marks of more freedom allowed to exertion, are visible in the extensive fields of flax, and the inclosures with tobacco, maize, and a great variety of garden vegetables; a part of it is likewise

rich in mines of coal and calamine ; and great quantities of zinc, made from the latter, have been beneficially exported to England, since the passing of the late law, by which the duty on it was reduced.

This tract of country, which appeared to me so fertile, and in which I remarked more of the outward signs of comfort, does not, including the territory of the republic, in extent amount to one sixtieth part of the present kingdom of Poland. There is in it the same suffering from the low prices of produce, and a disposition to invest any capital that can be found, in mining, rather than in cultivating the soil.

The province of Gallicia, a part of the ancient kingdom of Poland, but now added to the dominions of the Austrian empire, which stretches along the right bank of the Vistula, is, I believe, nearly as fertile as the southern part of the present kingdom of Poland, or the territory of the republic of Cracow. I passed through only that portion which lies between the salt mines of Wieliczka, and the frontiers of Moravia. I found by the Accounts I obtained at Thorn (*see Appendix, No: 19*), that very little Wheat from that rich and extensive province had been conveyed down the Vistula to the Baltic, though the access to the sea is as easy as from the south parts of the kingdom of Poland, or from Cracow ; yet the trade in Corn is impeded by transit duties both in Poland and in Prussia. No transit duty is charged in Poland, on the Corn of its own growth ; and by a Treaty of Commerce, concluded in the month of March last, with Prussia, the duty at Thorn is reduced to a rate that is almost nominal. There is no such treaty with Austria ; and the Corn from Gallicia thus continues loaded with the duty, on entering the Prussian boundaries, from which that of Poland is now exempt.

I believe some of the surplus Corn of Gallicia finds a vent by land carriage into the Prussian province of Silesia. It must however be but in small quantities,

forming a part of that stated to be exported from Austria, (*see Appendix, No. 20.*)

It was difficult in such a country as Poland to attain to any accuracy on the Rent of land ; the owners generally occupy themselves their domains, and cultivate them by the hands of their peasants.

The lands of the Crown are differently circumstanced ; they comprehend one-third of the whole surface, or about ten million acres ; somewhat more than two millions of these are woods, which are managed by a department of the Government. The remainder is chiefly arable land, and is leased to tenants. The labour of the peasants is a part of that which is leased. The tenants of the Crown are exempt, as well as their peasants, from some taxes, to which all other occupiers of land are subject, and in consequence of it the estates are better stocked with peasants. Hence, as I was assured by the chief of the department, the peasants on the Crown lands form nearly one-fourth of the whole population of the kingdom. To the farmers of these, this must be a great advantage, which but few, and only the richest and most humane lords, can partake with them.

With this freedom from taxation and ample supply of labourers, the lands are let very low ; the nominal rent of eight millions of acres of land, is stated in the public accounts to be four millions florins, or about ninety-five thousand pounds sterling, or somewhat less than three-pence the English Acre. In the average are included many acres literally of no value. I was informed, that the land actually under cultivation might be fairly stated to be worth from eight-pence to fourteen-pence per acre. It is however found that the present rent cannot be afforded, that the tenants are falling into Arrears, that the hope of recovering some parts must be abandoned ; and in other cases, the rent can only be paid in Corn. The Woods belonging to the Crown, consisting, as before stated, of

more than two million acres, and under the administration of a public board, are felled in portions annually, so as to cut them every fifty years. The fiftieth part which was cut last year (the price of wood having improved), produced, as stated to me by the chief of the department, the sum of forty-eight thousand pounds sterling, being at the rate of five-pence halfpenny the acre on the whole of the woods, or twenty-four shillings on the part actually cut.

So little land belonging to Individuals is let, that it is difficult to form an opinion of what is its actual average annual value. That it is much lower than formerly, I have no doubt.

One instance came under my own observation. The proprietor of a large domain had let a farm, consisting of about seven thousand acres, on a lease, for the usual term of six years, at a rent of eight hundred and fifty pounds. That lease had expired just before I visited the place. The tenant had lost a great deal of his property, and the peasants had diminished in number; and a new lease had been taken by the same tenant (for no other could be found) at the rate of one hundred and seventy pounds.

I knew of one farm of about four thousand acres, let on a lease for six years, about four years ago, for one hundred and eighty pounds. The proprietor of it assured me, that though he received his rent regularly, he was convinced the tenant paid the whole of it out of his capital, and was only enabled to maintain his engagements from having other pursuits which were profitable. This estate is not more than twelve miles from Warsaw, and has an excellent road to within one mile of it.

Another instance of an estate recently let on lease, was related to me by the gentleman who had engaged to take it. It consists of about two thousand three hundred English acres: two-sevenths of it is water meadow, on the banks of the Vistula, producing

good hay; about three hundred acres are woodland, and the rest arable. There is a castle or capital mansion on it, which I believe was the chief motive for taking it. The rent agreed for was about ninety-five pounds a year. The lessee, who is engaged in other pursuits, told me he should try the experiment of working the land by hired annual labourers, to be paid in money. He proposed to keep a flock of 400 Merino sheep, and a dairy of fifty milch cows, for the butter of which he flattered himself he should find a vent in the neighbouring manufacturing towns.

These two last instances appeared to me to be exceptions to the general rate of value of rented land; and I should rather estimate the average to be much nearer that price at which the lands of the Government are let. There is, in fact, scarcely any of that class of capitalists, which is familiarized to us in England by the term Farmer. The state of society is totally different.

Among the real Poles, there are no regular gradations of ranks between the noble proprietor and the wretched peasantry. There may be, and visibly are, differences in the condition of the peasantry, depending on the personal character of their lords, and upon the more or less embarrassed state of the property on which they may be settled. There is also a difference between the landed proprietors, owing to the different degrees of activity, economy, and attention that they exercise; but there is not a middle class of Poles. The Polish gentry are too proud to follow any course but the military career; and the Government, by its large standing army, encourages the feeling, though the pay is scarcely sufficient to supply the officers with their expensive uniforms. The Church has too few prizes, among many thousand blanks, to induce any but the lower classes to enter on that profession. The offices of Government can employ but few, and those are ill paid, and said to

depend on small peculations, rather than on their salaries. Whatever difficulties may present themselves to the placing out young men of good family, none have had recourse to commerce; and if they had, such would be treated by others as having lost their caste, and descended to a lower rank of society. The manufacturers and the artisans in Poland are almost all of the German nation. If a joiner, painter, mason, tailor, shoemaker, or a person of other similar occupations; including too the medical profession, is wanted, he will commonly be found only among the Germans. The merchants, bankers, and traders, are nearly as exclusively of the Jewish race; and that too of all classes, from the importer of wines and colonial produce to the dealer in rags and old clothes; from the monied man, who traffics in foreign loans and foreign exchanges, down to the lender of small sums; which the poor can obtain by pledging their miserable furniture or implements.

Examples have been recently set by some individuals of the first families and wealth, of establishing manufactories, by forming colonies, with a view of raising a race of consumers on their domains, among whom a vent may be created for the productions of the soil; but they have, in almost every instance, employed foreigners to conduct their concerns, and to perform all the work above the lowest kinds of drudgery. The Germans look too earnestly forward to a return to their own country, with the money they acquire, to invest it in cultivation; and the Jews are not disposed to engage in agricultural, or in any pursuits or occupations in which their shrewdness in making bargains would be of less avail than the practice of hard labour and the most rigid economy. When estates are sold, the growing timber, houses, and barns are not the subjects of a separate valuation, but are included in one sum in the purchase. The Buildings on Estates are, of necessity, more

numerous and more extensive than are required in this country. From the indolent manner in which all labour is performed, a greater number of cottages is indispensable for the workmen. The Corn is seldom or never formed in stacks in the open air, but is housed in barns; and the same is the case with the hay. The Snow is so deep in the winter, that there is no food for cattle to be found in the fields; and such is the Severity of the Cold, that it is indispensable to build houses large enough to contain the whole herds of cattle, and the whole flocks of sheep. Besides the severity of the climate, the number of Wolves is so great, and, in spite of all excitement by the Government to destroy them, is so fast increasing, that no cattle can be left in the fields in the winter. These animals range the country in bodies of from four to fourteen; and, when pressed by hunger, will attack any of the domesticated animals; and indeed, no winter passes without several human beings, particularly children, falling a sacrifice to their voracity. Instances, it is said, are not uncommon of Wolves undermining the foundation of sheep-houses to get at their prey.

From these circumstances, the relative expense of building on estates, compared with the value of the mere land, in spite of the low price of timber of which those buildings are chiefly constructed, is greater than with us.

An estimate was made by a person eminently skilled in the Value of Land, who formed it upon actual sales made in the last four years. He divided it into three classes, according to their fertility. The lowest land in a state of cultivation, with good buildings and a competent number of peasants, he stated to be worth one thousand florins the huff. Valuing the florins at sixpence, though worth a fraction less, and taking the huff of thirty Magdeburg morgens, as equal to twenty-two English acres,

the estimate would be a fraction less than twenty-two shillings sterling the English acre. The other kinds of arable land, of superior qualities, vary. The great mass is of the second class, or worth about thirty shillings; but some is estimated at five thousand florins the huff, or five pounds ten shillings; but little however is in this class, and that little is in the vicinity of the cities on the banks of the great rivers, or in some favoured spots in the southern provinces. This estimate was rather founded on the state of affairs three or four years ago, than on their present condition; for I was told that such a number of estates had lately been offered for sale, that no price could be obtained for the greater part. All the inquiries I was enabled to make, in various parts of the country, led me to the belief, that the estimation here stated was, in the main, as correct as could be expected to be framed.

The Jews are almost exclusively the dealers in money. They are precluded from becoming landed proprietors, and their exclusion from the market tends to depress the prices in a very great degree. Though some of the richer individuals of that people pass through the ceremony of baptism, especially when they have mortgages on large estates, and mean to foreclose; the whole number of those who thus become qualified to purchase, bears but a small proportion to that of the properties that are offered for sale. I was assured from so many, and such various quarters, that I have no reason to doubt of the report, that almost every estate is deeply involved in debt. The fact is so notorious, that few proprietors feel any delicacy in acknowledging themselves to be partakers of the common lot of their neighbours. More than one, without any reserve, spoke to me on the sum annually required to pay interest on his mortgages, with as much coolness as an English farmer would speak of his rent, tithes, and taxes.

Among the mortgagees, the King of Prussia and some of his monied subjects are by far the greatest, in that part of Poland which was included in his dominions, till Poland was erected into a Grand Duchy by Buonaparte, under the government of the King of Saxony. It had long been the practice of the Court of Berlin to assist agriculture, by loans to the proprietors of estates. This practice began under Frederick the Great, and was continued to the disastrous period that followed the battle of Jena. This assistance was extensively afforded to the newly acquired subjects of the part of Poland; which, in the division of that unfortunate country, fell to the share of Prussia. Though the King of Prussia has lost the government, his claims, and those of his subjects, on the individuals indebted to them, have been recognized; and though in many instances the interest has gone on increasing, the claims have not been rigidly enforced. It was rumoured in Warsaw, but not on any authority, that the Emperor Alexander, in his character of King of Poland, was negotiating a treaty with the Court of Berlin, which had for its object the relief of the Poles, by purchasing the claims of the Prussians and assuming the debts to himself.

The amount of the claims of Prussia was stated to me to be two millions of Prussian dollars, or three hundred thousand pounds sterling, secured on various estates extending over near fifteen hundred thousand acres.

A more numerous class of mortgagees comprises the corporations of cities and towns, the trustees of hospitals, schools, colleges, monasteries, convents, and charitable institutions. Whatever capitals these may possess is lent on land; and the difficulty of obtaining the interest as it accrues, and, in some instances, of getting any, causes those establishments to languish, and decrease in their capacity to relieve distress.

Family settlements are mostly made on the security of land; for a long period there was no other means of making provision for the young and the helpless: and in the flourishing periods of agriculture, the interest was paid with punctuality; of late, however, the widows and orphans, whose incomes were deemed free from risk, have become victims to the general depression of the value of the produce of the soil.

The Jews, with all their characteristic shrewdness and sagacity, have become, in many instances, from mere necessity, mortgagees. When the debts of proprietors accumulated, and the price of produce fell, the monied men were often induced to secure themselves, as well as they could, by accepting of mortgages where no payment could be obtained.

The representation here given, is abundantly confirmed by the proceedings adopted in the Diet when assembled in May last. The two houses, consisting almost exclusively of Landed Proprietors, settled a Plan to administer relief, which received the Emperor's sanction.

A National Bank is to be established, in which Landowners who are in debt, whether on mortgage or on simple contracts, may deposit a schedule of their estates, and a valuation of them: this valuation is to be made by themselves, and it is calculated it will not be made too high, because, as the present land tax is collected on the income, and future imposts are to be levied according to this valuation, few will be induced to give in more than the true value. On the valuation, an annual interest is to be paid to the Bank, at the rate of six per cent. for twenty-eight years. This is to be considered as interest at the rate of four per cent.; and two per cent. is to form the means of discharging, by compound interest, the principal in twenty-eight years. The Bank, on receiving the documents, is to deliver to the proprietors its debentures or certificates; which, twenty per cent.

being deducted from them, are made a legal tender for the payment of all debts ; and on which four per cent. interest is to be paid by the Bank. When the instalment of the first year is paid, the two per cent. is to be divided among all the holders of the Bank debentures, by a lottery. The drawers of the fortunate numbers will then be paid in full. The others will receive their interest, at the rate of four per cent. till their numbers are drawn prizes, some of which must, of course, wait till the expiration of the twenty-eighth year ; at which period, upon this plan, if it should work well, all the debts will be liquidated.

I have only noticed this project as a corroboration of the accounts I collected of the general state of embarrassment in which the Landowners in Poland are involved. It may, however, be remarked, that the assumption of the proprietors being able, in their united capacity of landlord and tenant, to live on their estates, and have a surplus of six per cent. on their value, is quite gratuitous, and founded on a rate of prices for produce, which of late years has not been nearly realized. It leaves, too, an opening to fraud in the power of desperate proprietors, who may neglect the amount of future imposts, for the sake of temporary relief. In fixing the rate of interest so low as four per cent. this project sacrifices the interests of the creditors to those of the debtors : for money is worth much higher interest on the best of all securities.

The Bankers of Warsaw discount their own acceptances at the rate of half per cent. per month. There are but few bills, it is true, drawn on them ; but when accepted they become to the acceptors a secure mode of making interest of their capital. The number of bills drawn in Warsaw is few, and the amount small ; but the rate of interest on them may be considered as the best criterion of the actual worth of the use of money, when no risk is incurred.

The bankers are said to find the most advantageous employment for their capitals in speculations in Russian and Austrian funds.

The interest of money in Poland, as elsewhere, varies much, according to the necessity of the borrower, and the greediness or suspicions of the lender, as well as the nature of the security that is offered. The Jews lend small sums frequently at two per cent. per month; any sum may be easily lent at ten per cent. per annum on the security of jewels, plate, and other valuables: but this lending is viewed with distrust by monied men. When the interest becomes due, if it is not paid, recourse must be had to the courts of law; and a judgment must be obtained before the articles pledged can be sold. The suit may be protracted for several years, whilst the high interest is accumulating; and at the period of decision, the sum originally lent, with the interest upon it, may amount to more than the value of the pledge.

In Poland I was forcibly impressed, by remarking how much the actual use of money is dispensed with in poor countries, and how much of the traffic can be carried on by barter without its intervention. It is in this kind of traffic that the lower class of the Jews are enabled to make themselves the almost indispensable agents in every transaction of buying and selling. The numbers of the country people that attend at fairs and markets, with minute quantities of commodities, excite much surprise in one who remarks the thinness of the surrounding population; whilst the number of Jews, apparently mere spectators, sauntering through such collections of peasants, seems no less extraordinary.

No paper, or any other substitute for metallic money, circulates in the country; and the value in specie of every commodity that is produced at home, is very low; and the productions of foreign countries, exclusive of the taxes that are imposed, very high.

Cows are of various races, and I think, differ more in their value than in any country I have ever visited. The common breed of the country are worth about 27*s.* or 28*s.* per head. The Ukarine, or the best, from Podolia, are estimated much higher, averaging £.3.; and some few, very good, are worth £.4 10*s.* Flocks of sheep vary too, but not so much as cows; the lowest of the native breed are worth per head 3*s.* and the best about 5*s.* 6*d.* or 6*s.* Merinos are very rare at present, and worth from 8*s.* to 9*s.* per head.

The Corn Spirit or Whiskey is sold in the country at 10*d.* per gallon; but paying a higher duty, or being a subject of monopoly, farmed by the Government to distillers on the entrance of the cities and towns, is retailed in them from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per gallon. Horses, except those of foreign race, are as low in proportion as cows and sheep. The price of meadow hay in the capital was from 14*s.* to 15*s.* per ton; so little is sold in the country that it would have been difficult to state what is the value before the expense of conveyance is paid.

There are few burdens laid exclusively on the land, except the tenth Groschen tax. That was originally a war tax, and is so still denominated, though continued after ten years of a peace; and there exists no present probability of its being speedily withdrawn. A small sum is levied in each district for the repairs of roads, bridges, and other local purposes; but that and the land tax scarcely exceed twenty-five per cent. on the presumed annual value of the land.

The Tithes are very moderate, and chiefly compounded for at fixed rates, which can never be altered without the consent of the owner. Under one of their monarchs, the clergy were called upon to pay contributions to the State, at a rate which they gave as the annual value of their livings; and, upon these valuations, compositions have been settled. As the

patron, with the consent of the archbishop (a consent seldom withheld), can remove an incumbent, they are necessarily too dependent to enter into contests about tithes. The secular parochial clergy are commonly men of slight education, usually the sons of peasants, to whom the somewhat elevated character of priest, with its small emoluments and freedom from hard labour, forms a sufficient inducement to enter on the ecclesiastical profession. I was told, but cannot vouch for its accuracy, or for the extent to which it may be carried, that since the Jews have been prohibited from keeping public-houses, the parochial priests have become in the villages the chief retailers of whiskey, and thereby increase their otherwise scanty incomes.

The other taxes fall no more on the landed interest than on other classes of the community. They are chiefly on consumption; that on Beer forms a part, and is collected by a monopoly let to farm by the Government, to brewers. All Foreign Commodities, such as sugar, coffee, and wine, have heavy duties imposed. These are collected from all the consumers of them; and few of the agriculturists can at present afford to purchase such luxuries, but must be content with honey, dried chicory roots, and whiskey, as substitutes for them.

The whole Revenue, according to the statements of official men, does not exceed two millions sterling. As one-fourth of the population, the tenants and peasants of the Crown, are exempted from paying the tenth Groschen tax, the heaviest of all the imposts, the sum extracted from the rest of the subjects, amounts to 15s. per head annually. The whole population of the present kingdom is between 3,800,000 and 4,000,000, having increased, since its establishment, 250,000.

The revenues do not pay the expenses of the Government, but the deficiency is made up by remit-

tances from Petersburgh, which usually amount to 4,000,000 silver roubles, or nearly five hundred thousand pounds sterling. The forced Military Service, and quartering of troops, are burdens on the land which are difficult to reduce to any money estimation. The young men of good families are expected to become cadets in a service whose pay will scarcely clothe them ; and the strongest of the labourers are selected as privates, without the formality of asking their consent, or drawing lots. When in quarters, the officers occupy the best apartments in the houses of the proprietors, whilst the privates are lodged in the peasants' cottages. At present, the military are under good discipline ; but still they have means of extorting, from those on whom they are quartered, something beyond the use of bare walls.

Of late years the attention of the Government, of those private nobles who have adequate means, and of the richer Jews, has been drawn to Manufacturing. The very low rate of all mere manual labour, the extensive market of the vast Russian dominions being opened to the Poles, and the cheapness of raw products, have contributed to the establishment of numerous, but not large undertakings, which, as far as I could form a judgment, promised to be beneficial to the individuals concerned in them.

I was assured by two noblemen at the head of different departments of the Executive Government, that within the last six years more than 250,000 foreigners, chiefly Germans, and almost all manufacturers, had emigrated from their own country and established themselves in Poland. They have some privileges in regard to taxation. Those of them who are Protestants are supplied with churches and ministers, at the expense of the Government, though on a low scale ; and they are, for a prescribed period, free from the military conscription.

The Cloth made from the native wool is coarse, and

may not be very neatly fabricated; but as it reaches the markets of Russia without any impost, and enters into competition there with goods manufactured in England, the Netherlands, and Germany, which are subject to high duties and the expenses of conveyance,—it can be sold at correspondent low prices. These manufacturing establishments are, for the most part, on a small scale; but some of them of a higher class, for making finer cloths, have imported machinery of various kinds from England, or have copied it from what has been imported. In the application of that machinery they have not been very successful; but as long as it continues to be the maxim, that it is better to wear dear cloth and bad cloth made at home, than to buy good cloth and cheap cloth from foreign countries; and whilst the maxim is practically applied by imposing heavy duties on the cloth of all other countries, there will be a considerable demand for what is made.

I did not hear of any other goods than woollen cloths made for distant markets; but of late, establishments have been formed for making linens, cottons, iron wares, and paper, solely for domestic consumption, and chiefly by the aid of capitals to which the Government has contributed.

The project which was the chief favourite when I was in Poland, was the working of Mines. It had been brought under the immediate attention of the Government, by an offer from a Joint Stock Company, formed in England, to take the mines on lease for a term of years. Though the proposal was not accepted, it produced an excitement both on the ministers and on private individuals, and became the general topic of discussion. The mines have hitherto been worked but to a small extent, barely sufficient iron being extracted to supply the scanty domestic demand. The iron is said to be of an excellent quality, the ore capable of being raised with but little labour, and the

mines situated in the districts where both coals and wood are abundant.

Besides the mines of iron and coal, there are others, hitherto slightly worked, of calamine and copper. The attention awakened by the English proposal has not yet had time to produce any actual effects on the part of the Government. From the state of the finances, nothing can be undertaken till the consent of the cabinet at St. Petersburgh is obtained. In the mean time several Poles have arrived in this country, on a mission from the ministers at Warsaw, to examine the machinery used for diminishing labour in our mines, and to acquire the knowledge of the most improved methods practised here for separating the metals from the ore. One individual, too, who has mines of calamine and coals, with whom I became acquainted at Cracow, has resolved to visit the mining districts of England early in the next spring, to learn the most economical modes of conducting his operations. The low prices of food and of labour must facilitate the business of mining extensively contemplated, if capital can be found to pay for that labour, and to wait for the returns till the produce of the mines can be re-converted into money.

My efforts to make computations of the Cost Price of Wheat, were as little satisfactory to myself in Poland as in Prussia. The same difficulties presented themselves, and the same doubts attach to every attempt at accuracy. As may be seen by the estate at Pulaway, in the province of Lublin, the book-keeping on the large estates is well conducted, but not in such a manner as to distinguish the cost of one kind of Corn from that of another, or even to distinguish the cost of all the Corn from that of the general mass of productions. Any calculation in Poland, as in other countries, can be but an approximation to accuracy, and must be received with hesitation, however high may be the authority, or however abundant

the means of information, of the persons making it. In a conversation with Count Mostoski, the enlightened minister of finance, whilst viewing his farm near Warsaw, he stated, as the result of his calculations, that the cost price in that neighbourhood was double as much as it was selling for at that time, which was indeed at considerably less than half of the average price it had borne in past periods for a series of years; that during those periods, the benefit on its cultivation had been somewhat less than the profit on the other branches of industry; or that, in the double capacity of Landlord and Farmer, the annual gain to the cultivator had not been equal to that derived from the same amount of capital employed in any other way.

On referring to the Prices of *Warsaw* (see Appendix, No. 21 and 22.), it will be seen, that for a period of twenty-four years, from June 1796 to June 1820, the average of the period was 33*s.* per quarter; and that, in the ten years from 1815 to 1824, it was 31*s.* The price, at the time of my visit to this gentleman, was 14*s. 9d.* The tables will show that the fluctuations in the price of Wheat, during the longest period, have had much narrower limits than have been experienced in the other markets nearer the sea shore.

It is highly improbable, that if the cost price of Wheat had not been tolerably near to the selling price, efforts would not have been strenuously directed to augment the growth of it, and that the quantity raised would not have been regularly increasing; but this is so far from having been the case, that only so long as the price was 30*s.* or upwards, was the production kept up to the regular standard; and that when it fell but a few shillings below that price, the quantity sent to market diminished, and remarkably so, since the declension has gone on increasing till it has reached the present very ruinous limits.

The view taken by Count Mostoski was confirmed also by Prince Lubetski, another of the ministers,

who is a cultivator of his own estates, and has officially paid attention to a subject which has become of the highest importance to every public officer, and every landed proprietor.

It is worthy of remark, that the present burdens on the land are quite as great as existed during any period of the twenty-four years whose prices are quoted; and that the heaviest of these burdens, the tenth Groschen tax, was not collected in the earlier years of the series. It was originally a war tax, but (as before stated) has been continued through the ten years that have passed since the peace was concluded. The expenses of cultivation have been undoubtedly somewhat reduced with the reduction of the selling prices of the produce; thus the cost of seed, and of the food of working cattle, if valued in money, would appear to be less; but they can scarcely affect the cultivator, who raises them and consumes them, as he only can derive a profit or incur a loss according to the high or low price of that surplus quantity which he sells at market.

I am disposed, under all circumstances of the case, to pay much attention to the estimations I have related, which were also corroborated by the opinions of most of the cultivators with whom I conversed. With as much confidence as can be felt on a subject which no investigation could have made very clear, I should suppose the cost of Wheat in the province of Massovia to have been nearly between twenty-seven and twenty-nine shillings the quarter, for the last thirty years. Assuming that the cost price of Wheat was at the medium, between the points to which in its fluctuations it had approached, we may calculate the cost in England, thus:—

	s.	d.
Cost of the quarter of Wheat at Warsaw	28	0
Conveyance to the boats, and charges for loading and stowing, and securing it by mats	0	6
Freight to Dantzic	5	0
Loss on the passage, by pilfering, and by rain causing it to grow	3	0
Expenses at Dantzic, in turning, drying, screening, and warehousing, and loss of measure	2	0
Profit or commission, as the case may be, to the merchant at Dantzic	1	6
Freight, primeage, insurance, and shipping charges, at Dantzic and in London	8	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	48	0

In ascending the Vistula, beyond Warsaw, as the quality of the Grain improves, the expenses on the conveyance of it to the mouths of that river increase also.

I could have wished at Cracow to have obtained the Prices for a longer series of years than are to be found in the Appendix, No. 23. Before the times with which that account begins, that part of Poland had used as the medium of exchange the depreciated paper money of Austria; and I had no scale by which to measure the variations, at different periods, between that currency and the silver money, which has been since the sole medium for the exchange of commodities. An account, therefore, for an earlier series of years, would have produced only perplexity and uncertainty; the verbal information I obtained was, in general terms, that there had been no fluctuations in the price of Corn, before the return of peace, nearly approaching to those which have been

experienced since that event. I was told by one merchant, that the price, for many years of the war, had generally been between 24*s.* and 26*s.* per quarter, if the paper money had been valued according to the proportion which it bore to silver money, at the several periods of its depreciation.

The Account obtained at Cracow (*see Appendix, No. 23*) shows that for ten years and two half-years, the average price of Wheat was 25*s. 1d.*, though between the first and last part of that period, the difference is enormous; the first part showing an average of 33*s.* and the last of only 17*s. 5d.* If the mean of those two parts be taken, it will show 25*s.* which nearly corresponds with the information of the merchant before referred to.

If, in the absence of better data, it be assumed, that the selling price of Wheat near Cracow has been for a series of years at 25*s.* and that the grower's profit has been ten per cent.; and the cost price thus taken, at 22*s. 6d.* the rate at which it would reach this country may be thus estimated:—

	s. d.
Cost of Wheat at Cracow - - -	22 6
Conveyance to boats, loading, &c. - - -	0 6
Freight to Dantzig - - - -	7 6
Loss by pilfering, and damage from wet - - -	3 6
Expenses at Dantzig, as in the former Estimate - - - -	2 0
Profit or commission, as before - - -	1 6
Freight, &c. to London - - -	8 0
	<hr/> 45 6

Some allowance should be made for risk beyond insurance, as Corn is covered by the underwriters only in the stranding of the ship, and in the loss which may be to be paid when there is a general

average. In both the statements of the expenses of conveyance, the rate of freight on the river Vistula to Dantzic, as well as that by sea from Dantzic to London, is stated at the present price, when there are scarcely any operations of that kind carrying on. During the demand of 1802, 1803, and 1804, and in 1817, I have been told the freight from beyond Warsaw was 10*s.* per quarter, and that from Dantzic to London was, including primeage and insurance, from 11*s. 6d.* to 12*s.*

If, from any circumstances, a demand should be created for as much Wheat as is consumed in England in six days, it would raise the price of freightage on the river, probably thirty or forty per cent. and half of that proportion in the sea freight from Dantzic to this country. If that demand should extend to twelve days' supply, it would exhaust the whole stock of Wheat, fit for our market, and cause it to advance in a much greater degree than the shipping of such a limited quantity in any former period has witnessed.

In stating the several expenses incurred in the conveyance of Wheat from Warsaw to Dantzic at 10*s. 6d.* per quarter, and from Cracow to Dantzic at 13*s. 6d.* per quarter, it seems that those sums fall very far short of the difference in price which is exhibited by comparing the accounts collected at those several places. The merchants at Dantzic, too, appear not to be satisfied with the small sum here presumed, of 1*s. 6d.* per quarter for commission and profits. Whether from the higher expenses of conveyance, or the larger commission or profits of the merchants, the excess of the prices, beyond the cost of conveyance here stated, is very striking, especially in those years when the demand was the greatest.

*Comparative View of the PRICES OF WHEAT, in
the several years enumerated, in Cracow,
Warsaw, and Dantzic:—*

YEARS.	Price at Cracow.		Price at Warsaw.		Price at Dantzic.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Average of 1796, 1797, 1798, and 1799 together -	-	-	24	10	41	9
Average of 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806 together -	-	-	38	4	57	3
Average of 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1818 together -	35	8	42	4	60	4
Average of 1821, 1822, 1823, and 1824 together -	18	2	21	2	26	10

It will be seen by this contrast, that in the years from 1796 to 1799, when the exports by sea from Dantzic and Elbing were 1,493,480 quarters, the expenses of conveyance, from Warsaw to the port of shipment, with the profit or commission of the merchants, was 16*s.* 11*d.* In the years from 1803 to 1806, when the exports were 1,660,352 quarters, the conveyance and profit of the merchants was 18*s.* 11*d.* per quarter.

Since the great decline of prices, which began in 1819, it appears that the average prices at Dantzic are so near to those at Cracow and Warsaw, that the rate of freight which has been actually paid, is greater than the differences between them. In the four years from 1821 to 1824, when the whole quantity shipped from Dantzic and Elbing has been no more than 299,000 quarters, the difference in price between Cracow and Dantzic has been only 8*s.* 6*d.* and between Warsaw and Dantzic only 4*s.* 8*d.*

According to several representations which I received, and which cannot be materially erroneous, the

quantity of Wheat raised in the interior of Poland, has been gradually lessening, but with much more rapidity since 1819, than before that period. During the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, very little wheat passed down the Vistula, as appears by the accounts obtained at Thorn. By the official accounts, the whole in the three years was only 83,606 quarters; the growers being then induced to withhold from shipping, as long as their necessities would allow. In the year 1824, the pressing demands of creditors and mortgagees forced the holders to sell; and in consequence of it, there was sent down in that year, 93,968 quarters. The pressure of distress still continuing, and the harvest of 1824 being very good, there was forwarded in 1825, by the commencement of the harvest of that year, 176,215 quarters, or as much as in the four years which had preceded it.

These two last years' exports had completely drained Poland; and hence, when I was there, before any of the new Wheat had appeared at market, the price, for what little was wanted, had rather advanced. I was informed by more than one merchant, that if 10,000 quarters had been required, there was so little left in the country, that it would be collected with difficulty; and that the knowledge of such demand would cause the price to be doubled. In the mean time the stocks at Dantzic and Elbing had been accumulating, in spite of the comparatively small quantities which had been brought down the Vistula.

At the end of 1818, there only remained in store in those cities, 92,279 quarters, (see Appendix, No. 13.) In the following seven years, up to August 1825, the quantities which paid duties at Thorn, were—

	<i>Quarters.</i>
From Russia - - - - -	366,648
— Austria - - - - -	17,343
— Poland - - - - -	621,119
	<hr/>
	1,005,110
During the same seven years, the exports from the two ports were -	824,622
	<hr/>
leaving -	180,488
To this is added the stock at the end of 1818, as above - - - - -	92,279
	<hr/>
	272,767
	<hr/>

It appears, however, that the stocks really in store in the two places in August last, amounted to about 350,000 quarters ; and therefore there must have been exported, or be in store, about 80,000 quarters of Wheat, of the growth of Prussia, in the seven years under consideration.

Poland, and probably the Russian provinces, which once were parts of Poland, though drained of their whole stock of Wheat, have not, in seven years, caused an accumulation at the exporting cities, of more than about one-tenth of what was shipped from them in the seven years from 1800 to 1806. Those stocks are, however, higher than appears to have been left on hand at the end of the former years ; and hence it may have arisen, that the prices have been reduced far below what it has cost the holders, though they have bought from the growers at rates to discourage the farther cultivation of Wheat.

The abandonment of a losing business is most likely to begin at the fountain head, and the effect of that abandonment will be first experienced by a rise of price at the spot where the depreciated commodity is produced. This seems to be the case in Poland,

and this may naturally account for the prices of Corn at Cracow and Warsaw, being higher, with the addition of freight and the other charges, than at Dantzic and Elbing.

It has been frequently remarked, that the Exportation of Corn from any country, if long continued, must tend to exhaust the soil, unless some articles, capable of becoming converted into manure, are introduced to compensate for the injury. Many parts of the North of Africa, and of Asia Minor, which formerly supplied large quantities of Corn to Europe, have since become desarts. Perhaps one of the chief causes of the progress we have made in agriculture; and of the superior productiveness of our fields, has arisen from our exporting but few, and importing many, of those articles which are capable, when decomposed, of becoming manure, and being applied to renovate the soil, as much or more as it is exhausted by cropping.

From Poland, for nearly two centuries, according to the Document in Appendix, No. 24, the Exports of Corn have been very large; whilst, on the other hand, nothing has been imported, deserving of notice, which could be converted into nutriment to the soil.

The system of rotation by which two crops of Corn are raised in succession, and nothing is administered to refresh the land but a fallow, would exhaust the best soil with which we are acquainted.

In every part of my journey through Poland, the impression communicated, in looking at the fields, whether with growing crops, in stubble, or under the operations of the plough, was, that they were approaching to a state of exhaustion from excessive cropping.

This view, which the rotation of crops and the face of the country suggests, is confirmed by the statistical facts, which show that its power of supplying the wants of other countries is greatly diminished. The

return of peace, after more than twenty years of extensive warfare, is commonly supposed to have increased the productions of the soil, and to be the cause of the depreciation of prices, which has been the general subject of complaint in every part of Europe. In Poland there has been no sensible increase of numbers, except within the last six years, when Germans, emigrant work people, to the number of 250,000, have established themselves in the different trades to which they have been accustomed in their native country.

On comparing the surplus quantity of Bread Corn which Poland has exported in a series of the same number of years, we shall see what has been the falling off.

In the eleven years (*see Appendix, No. 15*) beginning with 1795 and ending with 1805, the Exports of Wheat from the mouths of the Vistula, were 5,059,163 quarters, or 438,263 a year, on the average of the period. In the eleven years, beginning in 1815 and ending with 1825, the Exports from the same ports were 1,669,027 quarters, or on the average of the period, 151,729 quarters per year. In the latter period, indeed, 78,265 barrels of flour were exported; supposing them to be all wheaten flour, it will increase the quantity 39,132 quarters, reckoning that two barrels are the produce of one quarter of Wheat. In the first of these two series of years, the Rye shipped at the same ports was 1,680,096 quarters; and that in the last series only 456,192 quarters.

The periods here contrasted were both seasons of general tranquillity, except that during the first part of them the opposition of Kosciusco and his partisans to the last dismemberment of Poland caused partial and temporary disturbances; but they do not appear to have affected the quantity of its agricultural products.

It is true, that in the first series, there were in

England two or three deficient harvests, and in the last series but one; the effect of that one was to raise prices so high as to induce the export of the whole that could be got away. Had there been more grown, it would have been eagerly exported; and we find at the end of the year 1818, the stock, both at Dantzic and Elbing, was only 96,900 quarters. Though we imported in the year 1818 from all parts of the world a greater quantity of Wheat than in any former year, yet much less of that was shipped from the ports by which the Corn conveyed down the Vistula is exported. The three years of our greatest importation, as appears by Accounts laid before the House of Commons, have been 1802, 1810, and 1818; in the first of those, the exports from Dantzic and Elbing were 680,494 quarters. In the year 1810 (*see Appendix, No. 15*), the French were in possession of the country; and the exports, all carried in a contraband way, were 267,277 quarters. In 1818, with high prices at Dantzic, viz. 64s. 11d., the ports of England being open, the exports were 335,769 quarters.

If we calculate that the consumption of Wheat in Great Britain is one quarter for each person for food, and about a seventh part more for seed and minor purposes, it will appear that in the first of the series we have been comparing, the quantity of Wheat exported from Dantzic and Elbing would, with the then amount of our population, 11,000,000, be equal to twelve days' consumption. In fact, however, out of the 5,059,163 quarters of Wheat, which Dantzic exported, 1,000,014 were dispatched to other countries. As we have only the gross exports from Elbing, without distinguishing what was sent to Great Britain from what was sent elsewhere, it may not be incorrect to assume, that one-fourth as from Dantzic was not sent to our markets; and then there will be a further reduction of 299,205 quarters. This

will leave the whole quantity really furnished to us in the eleven years, 3,459,944 quarters, or an annual quantity of 314,540 quarters, being equal to about nine days of our consumption.

At the second series our population had advanced, as numbered in 1821, the middle year of that series, to 14,000,000. The quantity of Wheat sent to us from the Vistula had declined, and during the eleven years had been 1,252,271 quarters, or 113,842 annually. This would be equal to the whole of our consumption for betwixt two and three days.

In the Appendix, No. 24, is shown the whole Export of Corn from Dantzic, for the last 166 years. By those tables, it appears that the Wheat exported from that city, during that long period, was 19,581,947 quarters, or 117,963 quarters on the annual average of the period. In fact, the whole that Dantzic has exported in 166 years is not equal to the consumption of this kingdom, with its present population, for more than fifteen or sixteen months. The annual importation would not now amount to two days and three quarters' consumption.

It appears by the Official Account of the duties paid at Thorn, on Wheat descending the Vistula (*see* Appendix, No. 19), that a very large proportion comes out of territories now forming an immediate part of Russia, which once were, but no longer are, parts of Poland. I had communications with several proprietors of estates, whose property is partly in one, and partly in the other country, and availed myself of all means within my reach to acquire a knowledge of the actual produce of Grain in both.

The provinces from which the best, and most of the Wheat, is transmitted, are Volhynia and Podolia, which were seized by Russia, in the division of Poland in 1796, and are now distinct provincial governments, retaining their ancient names and usages.

Volhynia is represented to be a district of extraordinary fecundity. The pastures are said to be luxuriant, the grass growing so high as almost to hide the cattle, and yielding the richest nourishment to them. The Corn is said to increase in common years ten-fold, in spite of bad agriculture; and a failure, or very deficient harvest, does not occur two or three times in a century.

On referring, however, to the Official Harvest Returns of the Russian empire, as quoted in the *Erdbeschreibung* of Hassel, a German work of the highest authority, it will be seen that, in this province, the increase of Grain in the year 1802 was very little more than four times the quantity sown.

The Russian tschetwert, being reduced into English quarters, reckoning the tschetwert at two-thirds of the quarter, the following result appears:—

	Quarters.
Sowed - - Winter Corn	322,456
Do. - - Summer do.	313,244
	<hr/>
	635,700
<hr/>	
Harvested - Winter Corn	1,349,522
Do. - - Summer do.	1,277,310
	<hr/>
	2,626,832
<hr/>	
Used for Seed, for { Winter Corn	327,804
the next year - { Summer do.	316,996
	<hr/>
	644,800

There consequently remained, of Win-	
ter Corn - - - - -	1,021,718
Summer do. - - - - -	960,314

	1,982,032
Of which - - - - -	1,431,566

were consumed within the province; and 500,466 were exported, or remained in the country at the next harvest. Of this surplus, some part must have been Barley or Oats; and as the Winter Corn consists of six times as much Rye as Wheat, it is not probable that this district, very rich when compared with the other parts of the Russian dominions, could have furnished to commerce fifty thousand quarters of Wheat in a year, when the exports from Dantzic were very great, and the prices of the year preceding had been in England very high. As the communication by water from this province is more easy to the Black than to the Baltic Sea, its surplus Corn will more frequently be conveyed to Odessa than to Dantzic.

Podolia, like Volhynia, is represented as highly fertile; and by the Official Accounts, extracted from the statistical writer before quoted, appears to present, in the year referred to already, a greater rate of increase in the seed that has been sown, than Volhynia. Being to the south of Volhynia, it is still more easy of access to the Black Sea than that province, and further removed from communication with England through Dantzic. It however deserves to be remarked, that the navigation of the Bug and the Vistula is better than that of the Dniester, because the latter river has many shallows and rapids, and some dangerous falls. The passage of the surplus Wheat will be hence determined on by the state of the markets at Dantzic and Odessa. The access to both those markets is so difficult, that only when a scarcity in some part of Europe raises the

price to an unusual height, is any considerable quantity attempted to be transported.

When the Corn is cut it is left a long time in sheaves in the fields till it can be threshed, or rather trodden out with oxen and horses. When the separation from the straw and chaff is effected, the Grain is preserved in excavations in the earth, till it is either called forth by high prices, or, which frequently happens, till it is destroyed by corn-worms, or other insects. It appears from the official accounts, that in the year 1802, the following were the results of the cultivation of Corn:—

		Quarters.
Sowed	- - Winter Corn	293,183
Do.	- - Summer do.	351,620
		<hr/> 644,803

Harvested	- - Winter Corn	1,640,271
Do.	- - Summer do.	1,427,575
		<hr/> 3,067,846

Used for Seed for the next year:

Winter Corn	297,254
Summer do.	358,476
	<hr/> 655,730

There consequently remained—

Summer Corn	1,343,017
Winter do.	1,069,099
	<hr/> 2,412,116
of which	1,172,211
	<hr/>

were consumed within the province; and 1,239,905 were either exported, or remained in the province till after the following harvest. The consumption here

appears so much less than in Volhynia, that it can only be accounted for by the fact, that the culture of culinary vegetables, and the produce of the fruit trees, is far more abundant; and that the cattle are very much cheaper. The difference of more than two degrees of latitude may make some difference in the mode of living, as the warmer the climate, the less Corn in general is consumed in brewing and distilling.

The only other province in Russia which conveys its Corn to market by the Vistula, is Byalystock. It was formerly a part of Poland; and the inhabitants still generally speak the language of that country. The chief Corn raised for bread is Rye; but a small portion of that Grain, as well as of some very indifferent Wheat, finds a passage by the river Bug into the Vistula. The best of the land is appropriated to the growth of flax, hemp, and linseed, or to breeding of cattle. The whole surplus of Wheat, which must be small, cannot be distinguished in the returns from that stated generally to come from Russia.

There are two other of the Russian provinces whose surplus Corn finds a vent through the territory of Prussia. The south-west part of Wilna, formerly Lithuania, has the navigable river Niemen for its boundary, by which the Corn is conveyed to Memel. Its produce is but small in proportion to its population; and, by the official accounts, the increase appears to be less than in the other provinces. In 1802 the sowing and reaping is thus stated:—

		Quarters.
Sowed	Winter Corn	530,245
Do.	Summer do.	315,798
		<hr/> 846,043
Harvested	Winter Corn	2,099,324
Do.	Summer do.	1,220,466
		<hr/> 3,319,790

By this statement it appears, that the increase of Grain is somewhat less than four for one.

The province of Grodno, which also has access to the Sea by the Niemen, appears to be so equal in fertility to that of Wilna, that a return of the sowing and harvesting of the same year give results differing only by a small fraction.

The terms of distinction, Winter Corn and Summer Corn, instead of Autumn and Spring Corn, which we use, are descriptive of the climate. The violent heats and severe colds succeed each other with so much rapidity, that they scarcely leave any interval for Spring or Autumn.

The only accounts I was able to procure of the quantities of Corn brought by the Niemen, comprehend merely the three years 1816, 1817, and 1818. No others were to be found in the office of the minister for internal affairs at Berlin, and I did not go to Schmalleninken, where the transit duty is collected. The year 1816 was one of moderate production and demand, till after the state of the harvest was known, when it was too late in the season for the navigation of these northern rivers. The trade of that year may therefore be considered a fair average, and likely to produce annually 10,000 quarters of Wheat, and about 40,000 quarters of other Corn, chiefly Rye. The two following years, when the exportation was excessive, produced but 38,700 quarters of Wheat, and 276,000 quarters of other grain.

From some parts of the two provinces of Wilna and Grodno, the communication by the Duna to Riga is easier than by the Niemen to Memel; and it is hence probable that the largest share of their produce in Corn finds a market in that direction. It is shown by the Returns from Riga (*see Appendix, No. 8*), that in the last twelve years, the exportation of Wheat from that port has only been 256,658 quarters, or, on

the average of the period, 21,381 quarters annually; that of Rye has been 1,618,000, or, on an average, 134,822 per year; and that of both kinds of Grain, the exportation in the two years 1817 and 1818 exceeded that of the other ten years.

Although the route by which I returned from Poland was through countries which have no direct influence on the Corn trade of England, yet, as remotely connected with countries that do affect it, it may not be improper to add a few of the observations and facts which presented themselves as I passed through them.

The Austrian province of Moravia is very fertile; and, with the exception of some districts of the Netherlands, scarcely any part of the Continent is so well cultivated. It bears, too, a larger proportion of Wheat than in other districts in the East of Europe. Of the winter Corn, Wheat is estimated at one-fourth, and Rye at three-fourths; whereas, in the adjoining province of Silesia, the land sown with Rye is nearly ten times that sown with Wheat. Moravia is defended by the Carpathian mountains from the east winds; and the harvest, the whole way from Teschen to Olmutz, and indeed to Brunn, is nearly six weeks earlier than in Silesia. I certainly heard complaints of the distressed state of agriculture there, but less of it, and I think with less reason, than in any other part.

Wheat, at Olmutz, was selling for 20*s.* per quarter, whilst on one side at Cracow, it was selling for 14*s.* and on the other side, at Vienna, for 14*s.* 7*d.*

This better state of things arose from the circumstance of Moravian agriculture finding domestic consumers. It is the chief manufacturing province of the Austrian empire. A greater proportion of the population can afford to live on Meat, and to use Wheaten Flour; and hence the Agriculturists find a market near home for their productions. The demand for animal food, too, being greater, a greater stock of

Cattle is kept, more of the Land is destined to Clover and other given Crops ; and I should judge, from their flourishing appearance, that, like England, the growth of Corn does not exhaust the Land so much, as the stock of Cattle, by their manure, renews its prolific qualities. The Woollen, Linen, and Cotton Manufactures are numerous, and I was told, flourishing ; and as all manufactured goods from foreign countries are either excluded or charged with high duties in Austria, the demand of that extensive empire creates a vent for the native goods, though at the expense of the consumers, who perhaps in most, certainly in many cases, might get better and cheaper goods. After passing through poorer districts, I was much impressed, throughout Moravia, with the striking practical exemplification of the beneficial effects of Manufactures on the prosperity of the Agriculturists.

In Vienna I had opportunities of hearing much of the condition of the Landed Proprietors in Hungary. The want of vent for their surplus Corn has so depressed the prices of that, and other productions of the Soil, that they are said to be losing by every article they raise, excepting Wool ; though, from farming their own Lands, they have no rent to pay, yet the greatest difficulty is encountered in collecting the trifling taxes that are levied upon them.

Although so near to Moravia, the Carpathian mountains are too lofty and rugged to admit of conveyance thither. The mouths of the Danube are so infested with marauders, Wallachians, Besarabians, and Turks, that no safe export can be made to the Black Sea. In times of great scarcity in the maritime countries, some Wheat may be conveyed to the port of Trieste ; but it will be seen by the prices in the Appendix, No. 31, that it is too low at that market to afford a land carriage of four hundred miles. Though Presburgh is the chief market for the Wheat

of Hungary, yet, being but little more than twenty miles from Vienna, the price there cannot differ very much from that of the capital, for which see Appendix, No. 27. In some of the smaller towns in Austria, on the borders of Bavaria, where little Wheat is consumed, I found the price of Wheat and Rye nearly the same. The harvest of the latter kind of Grain was reported to be deficient, and had raised the price, whilst for the former there was little or no demand.

It will be seen by the Returns of the Prices of Corn at Munich (see Appendix, No. 28), that the Bread-Corn at Bavaria is not so much depressed as in Austria. This may be attributed to a law prohibiting the introduction of Corn from the surrounding countries, from whence, chiefly from Bohemia, it had been the practice to import it. This prohibition had rested on an order from the King to the Officers of the Customs at the different frontier stations; but at the last assembly of the States a formal law was passed, enforcing the former regulation, and enacting penalties on the breaches of it.

Notwithstanding the restrictions, I found, on inquiry at the Board of Agriculture, that the value of land had greatly declined. According to the statements given to me there, within the last eight years, the fall in the selling price of meadow land had been about thirty-five per cent. and that in the price of arable land full sixty per cent.

The complaints of the losses by Farming were as heavy here as in the neighbouring countries, where the prices are lower, and in which no laws to prohibit importation are in existence.

In the kingdom of Wirtemburg, Wheat is so little an object of attention, from the small quantity which is consumed, that I was unable to obtain any other Returns of the prices than the imperfect List in the

Appendix, No. 29, wherein, though the price of Rye is regularly stated, that of Wheat, for many periods, and at several markets, is wholly unnoticed. In the beautiful, but narrow valley of the Neckar, the land is well cultivated; but in the other parts of the kingdom, the soil seemed to be poor, and the cultivation in a very backward state.

As I passed through France rather hastily, and spent but a few days in Paris, I had not opportunities of gaining minute information as to the state of Agriculture. I was however, satisfied, that, in spite of partial advances towards a better rotation of crops, the far greater part of the cultivation is still carried on upon the ancient, and, in England, long exploded system of a fallow, followed by two crops of corn.

I was assured, that, for several years past, every cultivator of Grain has been selling at far less than it has cost him. Some of the best judges of the subject have calculated that Wheat, in the four classes of districts formed of the departments for the purposes of regulating the importation and exportation of Corn, costs to the grower, on an average, from 20 to 22 francs the hectolitre, or from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 11d. the Winchester bushel.

How far this calculation may be correct, it would be presumption in me to assert. The Corn Laws of France are, however, founded on a supposition of this being the price necessary to secure a profit to the farmer. The kingdom is divided, for the purposes of the Corn Law, into four districts, each including departments in which the prices of Grain are nearly alike. When Wheat is below 18 francs, the hectolitre, or 5s. 7½d. the bushel in the cheapest of those districts, 20 francs or 6s. 4½d. in the next, 22 francs or 7s. 0½d. in the next, and 24 francs or 7s. 8d. in the highest, the importation of Foreign Wheat is prohibited. As the whole of the

four districts form the regulating price, the average of Wheat throughout the whole kingdom must rise to 6*s.* 8*d.* per bushel, before any foreign Wheat can be introduced.

The laws which regulate the Corn trade of France, were passed in 1819 and 1821; and the price of Corn has not, since the end of the year 1818, ever risen so high as to effect the opening of their ports. Since that year the price has been fluctuating, but declining at the following ratio. (See Appendix, No. 30.)

Average of the whole of France :

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1820	-	5	$3\frac{1}{2}$
1821	-	4	$11\frac{1}{2}$
1822	-	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$
1823	-	4	$11\frac{1}{2}$
1824	-	4	$6\frac{1}{2}$
1825	-	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$

Your Lordships have been pleased, in my Instructions, to direct me “to consider, with reference to “the provinces communicating with the Baltic Sea “by the Vistula, from the view I take of the “country, what increase of cultivation would be “likely to take place in consequence of such a “stimulus being constantly in action, as would be “applied, if an alteration were made in our laws, so “as to leave our markets at all times accessible to “the Corn grown in Poland;” and further, I have been instructed, “that, as it may be necessary to “assume some given price in this country, in forming “such an estimate, it was thought desirable to pro-“ceed upon a supposition of an average price of “Wheat at home, of 60*s.* to 64*s.* per quarter.”

This question involves so many considerations, depending not only on the present condition of the

country, but on the political regulations to which it may hereafter be subject, that any reasonings applied must be in a great measure hypothetical and speculative; and any conclusions we may arrive at, must be liable to be affected by changes which cannot now be contemplated, or taken into calculation.

The utmost that can be done is to approximate to a result, by a consideration of the principal circumstances on which it will depend, by reference to the fluctuations in past periods, and by an examination into the causes from which those fluctuations have proceeded.

In obedience to this direction, I presume, with the diffidence which must be always felt in anticipating the effects of untried, and consequently doubtful experiments, to state my views on the subject.

The effect of the stimulus here proposed must depend, in a great measure, on the assurance of its duration. The market for Wheat which England presents, is the great object of attention to the cultivators in Poland, and to the merchants at the ports from whence its Corn must be exported. Those persons have been accustomed to observe such frequent alterations in our laws relative to the Corn trade, that any new enactments would, at first, be thought temporary and mutable, like those of former periods. This uncertainty has been the cause of heavy losses to them, and would therefore have the effect of causing the cultivators to pause before they made any great changes in their rotation of crops, or in the kinds of Corn they would sow.

The Statements which are given in the part of this Report more immediately relating to the kingdom of Poland, will show that the want of capital among the cultivators has proceeded to such an extent, from the losses they have sustained, that

they must, in a great degree, be disabled from making any considerable improvement in cultivation, or of raising any very large increase of produce in a short period. The great deficiency of live stock, which indeed may be resolved into a deficiency of capital, would be an impediment in the way of a rapid extension of the growth of Wheat. Without manure Wheat cannot be grown beneficially, and without a stock of cattle, in some degree commensurate to the extent of the land, manure cannot be obtained; and though to a certain degree the profit arising from the Wool, and not from the meat, enables the Landowners to support some few sheep, yet the want of a class of consumers, who can afford to make animal food their subsistence, must operate to prevent any great increase in the stocks of Cattle. Such a class is not to be expected there till a great improvement, or an increase of manufacturers, shall have taken place. The greater portion of the population of Poland is too poor to allow of their using animal food; the want of it is scarcely felt by persons always accustomed to live, with very little variation of diet, on Rye Bread.

The labouring classes, too, being assured of a supply of the bare necessities of life, are little disposed to any great changes in their mode of work, or any exertion of strength or skill beyond that to which they have been accustomed.

They have been, perhaps not without some reason, always represented as indolent, unskilful, filthy, and drunken, and averse to the improvement which their wiser and better superiors have attempted to introduce.

Whilst the present low price of Corn continues, and the corresponding low rate of wages, and the markets of Russia are open to the woollen cloths of Poland without duty, the profit of capital employed

in that branch of industry must offer to it temptations that agriculture does not present. But if by any alterations the cloths of Poland should in the Russian custom-houses be placed on the footing of the cloths of other countries, or if a rise of Corn and of Wages should take place to such an extent as to make the Polish cloths dearer than those which are charged with duty, the effects might be to drive the capital from the cloth trade to the business of cultivation. The present want of capital may possibly be supplied by influx from other countries, but this must depend in a great measure on the internal government and political regulations of the country. The increase of manufactories in Poland, and the augmented population which they usually induce, might produce such a number of internal consumers as to leave much less surplus Corn to export to other countries. It is true that Wheat would be but little eaten by the manufacturers, but the increased demand for Rye might make that kind of Grain the most profitable to the grower; and he would then devote to the cultivation of it some portions of the land which, under different circumstances, would have been appropriated to the growth of Wheat.

The Manufacturers in Poland are however of too little importance, at present, to make it desirable to hazard any conjectures on what the effects of their increase or diminution would be on the surplus quantity of exportable Grain.

A view of the past Exportation from the Vistula, at different periods, and under different circumstances, will perhaps give some assistance in forming an idea of what may be the result of future changes.

It is worthy of remark, that in the long period of 166 years, of which the Returns are given (*see Appendix, No. 24*), there has been but little variation in the actual quantities of Corn exported from

Dantzig, when taken by periods of 25 years. At the commencement it is seen, that the quantity of Rye far exceeded that of Wheat; that they gradually approached each other, till the produce of Wheat exceeded that of Rye, and constantly so up to the present time. The physical circumstances of the country are as they were during that long period. The course of the several streams that convey their supplies of Corn into the Vistula, has been without alteration; and the facilities of internal conveyance have been scarcely improved by any new or better Roads. There is no ground to suppose that any material, certainly not any observable or recorded increase of population has taken place, except the recent emigration of Germans.

The whole period of 166 years (Returns of which, as extracted from the City Records of Dantzig, are in the Appendix, No. 24), when divided into periods of about 25 years, exhibits the following Annual Exportation of Wheat and Rye from that port.

YEARS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	TOTAL.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1651 to 1675	81,775	225,312	307,087
1676 to 1700	124,897	227,482	352,379
1701 to 1725	59,795	170,100	229,895
1726 to 1750	80,624	119,771	200,395
1751 to 1775	141,080	208,140	349,220
1776 to 1800	150,299	103,045	253,344
1801 to 1825	200,330	67,511	267,841

The average of the whole period gives an annual quantity of Wheat and Rye, of 279,794 quarters; and this surplus may be fairly considered as the nearest approach that can be made, with existing materials, to what is the usual excess of the produc-

tion of Bread Corn, above the consumption of the inhabitants, when no extraordinary circumstances occur to excite or check cultivation.

In some of the early periods of this series, there have been great variations in the quantity exported, but not so considerable as within the last 36 years; we have too from 1791, the returns of Exports from the rival ports of Dantzic and Elbing since that date, and thus, from both outlets of the Vistula, can trace the advance or decline of the surplus produce of Corn, from the countries bordering on that stream.

Exports of Wheat and Rye from the Cities of Dantzic and Elbing:

IN THE YEARS	WHEAT.	RYE.	TOTAL.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1791 - -	256,680	25,714	282,394
1792 - -	224,492	259,402	483,894
1793 - -	303,597	336,660	640,257
1794 - -	269,545	180,757	450,002
1795 - -	247,842	24,517	272,359
Average of the five years	1,302,156	827,050	2,129,206
	260,431	165,410	425,841

This considerable advance beyond former periods, was the commencement of a still greater progress in the five next years:—

YEARS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	TOTAL.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1796 - -	416,235	111,720	527,955
1797 - -	348,705	177,796	526,501
1798 - -	385,862	29,011	414,873
1799 - -	342,940	164,660	502,600
1800 - -	554,202	26,617	580,819
Average of the five years	2,047,944	505,804	2,553,748
	409,588	101,160	510,748

In the next five years, the quantity still increasing, reached its greatest height, and more Corn was then exported than in the following twenty years.

YEARS.	WHEAT		TOTAL.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	
1801	484,150	138,085	622,255
1802	663,222	345,820	1,009,042
1803	460,047	444,537	904,584
1804	544,267	134,400	678,667
1805	595,129	17,700	612,829
Average of the five years	2,746,815	1,080,542	3,827,357
	549,365	216,108	765,471

Of these 2,746,815 quarters of Wheat, exported in the last noted five years, 1,754,114, being a yearly quantity of 350,820 quarters, was consigned to England, and the greater part of the remainder to France.

The year 1806 was the unfortunate time when the war, first with England, and afterwards, or rather before its close, with France, reduced Prussia to a low ebb, and for several years put a stop to the Corn trade from the Vistula.

The state of the exportation for the last five years forms a striking Contrast with the corresponding term in the periods here seen.

Export from Dantzic and Elbing:

YEARS.	WHEAT.		TOTAL.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	
1821	126,136	16,128	142,264
1822	44,352	111	44,463
1823	68,450	74,870	132,820
1824	59,996	5,943	65,939
1825	118,681	15,414	134,095
Average of the five years	417,615	111,966	519,581
	83,523	22,933	101,916

The circumstances which produced that great Exportation of Corn, from 1801 to 1805, are of much importance in the consideration of the prospects of future exportations; and the causes by which, in the space of the previous years, they were enabled to attain to that height, deserve to be traced.

Under the Act 31 Geo. III. cap. 80, (1791,) the ports of England had been constantly open for ten years, for the importation of Wheat. If the average price of Wheat was below 50s. the quarter, it was charged with a duty of 24s. 3d.; if above 50s. and below 54s. a duty of 2s. 6d.; and if above 54s. with a duty of only 6d. From the year 1791, when that Act was passed, the price of Wheat, with the exception of a short period in 1798, was constantly above 54s.; and what was imported was therefore charged with only the duty of 6d. per quarter. During two of the ten years, Wheat in England had been above 80s. per quarter, and in the last of them rose as high as 127s.

Our laws at that time laid restraints on the import of Corn from Ireland, and that part of the empire had not made the progress it has since done in the cultivation of Corn.

The ports of England were not merely open during this term; but by the Act of 36 Geo. III. c. 21, large premiums were given on Corn imported, to secure the importers, whether in British or in neutral vessels, certain prices, till 500,000 quarters should have been imported, after which the premiums were to be reduced. This Act, passed in 1796 for a year, was continued by another Act in 1797; and, with different intermediate modifications, premiums to indemnify the importers of Corn and Flour were established till 1801.

During the ten years, from 1791 to 1801, there was a constant demand in France for foreign Corn; several deficient harvests had been experienced at the

beginning of the Revolution. The agents of France were employed, both in Europe and America, in purchasing Corn and hiring neutral vessels to convey it to France; paying but little regard to the price they gave for it, or to the rate of freight at which it could be transported. Holland, which scarcely has ever grown Corn sufficient for its own consumption, felt a great want, owing to its internal sources of supply, from Germany and Flanders being diverted from the usual channels by the circumstances of the war.

Sweden for many years had looked for some supply from Prussia, not, indeed, of Wheat to any extent, but chiefly of Rye. During the period we are now considering, that country had been afflicted with several successive deficient harvests; and such was the distress from want of Corn, that a large part of the population had been compelled to use the Bark of Trees as a substitute for Rye. That kingdom thus became a market which could take as much as her poverty could find the means of paying for. In addition to these external circumstances, the land in Poland was less burthened with taxes than it is at present. The tenth Groschen war-tax was not then enacted. Some other taxes, then imposed, have not been since abandoned. In Prussia, likewise, taxation is higher now than from 1801 to 1805.

These combined circumstances gave to the agriculture of Poland and Prussia a portion of capital and motives to exertion, which produced the vast surplus that was exported from 1801 to 1805. Ten years of unexampled prosperity were, however, needed to reach the point which those years exhibit, and it was only by gradual steps that it was attained.

The impulse given by the open markets, and by the high prices which had opened them, acted with accumulated force in the next five years, and raised the surplus, as we have seen, somewhat higher.

If the same powerful stimulus could now be applied

to excite the cultivators, in Poland and in Prussia, to increase their supplies of Corn, as were experienced from 1791 to 1801, it would be reasonable to conclude that the result might be the same as is exhibited in the quantities of Wheat exported from 1801 to 1805. It might produce, with ten years' increased exertion, and with the application of the capital created in those ten years of prosperity, a quantity equal to that which was exported in the years of the greatest surplus. I was told, when in Poland, that during those prosperous years, Wheat was brought by land carriage to the Vistula, from distances far too great to bear the expenses without the enormous prices which it bore in the markets of England and France. It was sent, not only from the farthest parts of Gallicia, but even from the vicinity of Brunn and Olmutz, in Moravia. It was said, that some of the Wheat of Hungary was conveyed over the Carpathian mountains to Cracow, and there shipped in flats for Dantzig and Elbing, whilst Volhynia and Podolia were emptied of their stores.

Whether these reports are true, or to what extent they are true, it is natural to suppose that the very high price which Wheat had reached in the years under consideration, must have vastly extended the limits of the circle from which it would be collected, and would induce the inhabitants to dispatch to the high markets whatever could be spared by the exercise of the most rigid economy.

By the constant application of all these powerful stimuli, which were in operation during ten years, we have seen that at length the surplus of Wheat, which the Vistula and its borders, extended to unusual dimensions, could yield, amounted to 550,000 quarters annually, or about sufficient, supposing the whole to be sent here for the consumption of this kingdom, with its present population, during the space of twelve days.

It is scarcely to be calculated that the same recurrence of circumstances, propitious to the Agricultural prosperity of the lands on the border of the Vistula, should again present itself. Neither the demands of France or England are likely to be so great, or to continue for so long a period, as at that time. It is scarcely to be calculated upon, that any future wars will be so long in duration, or spread over so extensive a field of operations, as those which rose out of the Revolution of France; and it is therefore not likely that the quantity exported will ever rise to so great an amount. Whatever stimulus may be applied to excite the agricultural improvement of the banks of the Vistula, its effect must be weak and powerless, when compared with the excitement it received from 1791 to 1805.

If we suppose the Cost of Wheat to the grower in the vicinity of Warsaw, to be about 28*s.* per quarter, and all the Expenses of Conveyance to our markets to be 20*s.* more, and that it could be sold here for 60*s.* or 64*s.* we may presume that such a stimulus would produce great exertions, and a correspondent increase of supply; some abatement in the force of that stimulus would be probably felt in an increase of freight, and other charges, but the prospect of a profit of 12*s.* or 14*s.* would give a powerful impulse to cultivation. What is here stated, is upon the supposition, of course a mere supposition, that no duty would be imposed on Foreign Wheat on its introduction into this kingdom. Supposing a duty should be imposed, it will of course weaken the force of the stimulus; and if it should be so high, as, when added to the costs and charges, to raise it above the price at which it could be sold in our markets, it would become a repellent instead of a stimulus, especially if it should be viewed as a permanent enactment.

If a Duty in this country of 10*s.* or 12*s.* per quarter was imposed, it would not allow of such a profit, on

the supposition of the price being from 60*s.* to 64*s.* as to induce any great exertions to increase cultivation in the bordering districts on the Vistula. The chance of a rise occasioned by war, by a winter so severe as to injure vegetation, or by a rainy harvest season, might induce those of a speculative turn to increase their growth of Wheat; but those who have that turn, and have the means of indulging it, are so few, that they would produce no sensible increase in the general surplus.

I see no reason to believe, that with such a Duty as I have mentioned for England, and a Price from 60*s.* to 64*s.* and with some similar Regulation in France, that the Surplus Corn produced in Poland, including all the countries near enough to the Vistula to send their Corn to that stream, would materially increase in common seasons, or very much, if at all, exceed the Average produce of that country; the greater part of this might probably be Wheat, and if the duty were alike on all the various qualities of that Grain, none would be sent here but that part which is the driest, heaviest, and whitest. The inferior descriptions would not pay for importation, unless the Average in England was much more than 64*s.*

WILLIAM JACOB.

Corn Returns Office, 21st February, 1826.

APPENDIX.

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APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

THE SCHEFFELS RENDERED INTO ENGLISH QUARTERS.

RETURNS FROM THE CUSTOM HOUSES OF THORN AND SCHMALLENINKEN.

An Account of the Quantities of Grain imported by water carriage, in the Years 1816, 1817, and 1818, from POLAND and RUSSIA, having paid duty at Thorn.

YEARS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1816 - -	124,442	37,973	529	64
1817 - -	172,715	121,211	5,365	1,443
1818 - -	248,089	66,998	5,384	8,209
	545,196	226,182	11,278	9,716

Thorn, the 5th of July, 1825.

The Commissioner of the Royal Custom House,
BERNAT v. ROZYNSKI.

An Account of the Quantities of Grain imported, in the Years 1816, 1817, and 1818, from RUSSIA and POLAND, passing the Custom House of Schmalleninken.

YEARS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1816 - -	10,879	24,967	1,870	12,750
1817 - -	18,850	91,028	9,602	51,766
1818 - -	19,867	69,297	10,358	43,966
	49,596	185,292	21,830	108,482

Schmalleninken, the 11th of July, 1825.

The Commissioner of the Royal Custom House,
LE JUGE.

Appendix, No. 2.

A PAPER DRAWN UP BY MR. CONSUL GIBSON,
AT DANTZIC.

There were cleared at the Custom-House in Thorn, and which came to Dantzig or Elbing:

	<i>Lasts of Wheat.</i>		<i>Lasts of Rye.</i>
1815	- - 670	and	227
1816	12,114	- - - -	3,267
1817	14,244	- - - -	1,018
1818	24,435	- - - -	5,234
1819	24,177	- - - -	4,621
1820	19,020	- - - -	3,353
1821	3,835	- - - -	1,513
1822	2,788	- - - -	182
1823	3,953	- - - -	181
1824	8,786	- - - -	433
and until Aug. 9, 1825	- 10,321	- - - -	651

These lasts contain 60 scheffels, but there is generally some over measure.

Purchases from Polish dealers are made by the last of $62\frac{1}{2}$ scheffels; and from Prussian farmers or dealers, by the last of 60 scheffels, whereas Grain is sold for shipment per last of $56\frac{1}{2}$ scheffels.

The freight and expenses on Grain, from parts above Warsaw, as far as the provinces of Sandomir and Cracow, are at the present about 14 to 24 dollars, from Volhynia about 18 to 26 dollars, and from the nearer parts of Poland, on this side Warsaw, about six to 12 dollars per last, besides which there is the duty at Thorn of about R. 4 per last of 60 scheffels. Twenty to thirty years ago the expenses were from 6 to 10 dollars more, chiefly from higher freights. The expenses depend much upon the condition the Grain arrives in at Dantzig, as the freight does on the distance.

The loss in measure by pilfering, and on measure and quality by weather, may be estimated at 6 to 10 per cent.; frequently more, for the Grain chiefly comes down exposed to the open air, and of course suffers more or less, according as the weather is. When the Grain arrives, it is thrown upon the land upon straw mats, and sails over them, and tossed in the air when the weather is dry, till brought into good condition. In rain it is generally

covered with sails. When heaped up in a slanting form, when it is on the land, the rain does not penetrate deep. Whatever portion is affected by wet is carefully taken off, turned, and generally sold separately. By this practice it is frequently greatly sprouted, sometimes so much so, as to be quite green.

Barley and Oats are seldom brought from Poland, even when prices are good, at least not from the distant part, as they suffer more than Wheat and Rye, when exposed to the weather.

Of late years the Grain has been brought from the nearer parts of Poland, mostly in covered craft, and some even from the Vistula as far as Cracow. By this mode it arrives in much better condition. To Königsbergh the Grain from Lithuania is brought in covered craft.

Dantzic,
the 23rd Aug. 1825.

(Signed) ALEX. GIBSON.

Appendix, No. 3.

COMMUNICATION FROM MR. CONSUL GIBSON, OF DANTZIC.

The present state of wheat at Dantzic may be about 280,000 quarters, and at Elbing about 100,000*. It is not likely the further supplies this year will be great, unless prices should rise considerably, when a good deal might be brought from the nearer parts. There are stocks in the country, but probably not very large any where ; the production having been circumscribed by the decreasing demand.

The present average price of Wheat, as paid to the Farmer, is here at most 22s. per quarter.

The price has not been so low for a great many years, and may be considered unnatural, from there being no regular, and at best but a very limited demand.

The present price cannot, therefore, be called remunerating to the Farmer, as not resulting from a natural relation between Demand and Supply in a free state of trade, by which the remunerating price is regulated ; but from a forced state of things, the buyers having much risk to run in speculating, and the sellers being, from necessity, compelled to sell for what they can obtain. The producers of Wheat continue growing it, in *hopes* of a demand

* The error on the Stock of Wheat at Elbing is rectified by a letter of the 2nd January, 1826.

appearing, and in order to keep their land in cultivation. If disappointed, and without other means, they don't pay their rents, or the interest of money mortgaged upon their estates (the money from the Landschaft costs only 4*l.* 6*s.* per cent. interest and charges), or their debts generally ; and the consequence too often is, that their estates are put under sequestration by their creditors. Did grain of any other kind pay a remunerating price, less Wheat would of course be grown, but it is much the same with every species of Corn, as is evident from so many of the Farmers and Landholders being insolvent. The Regency could give the best information on this head, as they must know how many estates in the province are under sequestration, and how many farmers don't pay the public burthens. In the same view could the Regency show, what Revenue the Royal Domains yield, compared with that of former times.

It may generally be said, that the only solvent Landholders or Farmers, in these parts, are those who produce something more profitable than Grain. The breeding of sheep, being profitable, is at present much attended to. For sheep, indeed, a certain quantity of straw must be provided, and thence of Wheat or Rye grown ; but the regular production of these for sale must ultimately depend upon the demand for the Grain.

Regarding the price at which Wheat *could* be produced, this is a question of a very relative nature. It depends much upon the rate of rent the Landlord ought to receive, and upon the expenses of the Growers, as they ought to live, according to their situation in life. At present, the rent of land for growing Wheat, or other Corn, is, in most cases, little or nothing ; and the cultivators of Corn, if they have not other means of subsistence, are obliged to submit to many privations, if not reduced to absolute want. A fair remunerating price for the Landlords and Cultivators must certainly be higher than the present rate ; and it might be best estimated by taking the average price for a number of years back, excepting years of dearth, when provisions were unusually high.

The *quantity* of Wheat likely to be produced at the present prices, to answer foreign demand, is assuredly small, and tends to decrease, excepting perhaps with those Cultivators who are enabled, by Sheep-breeding or otherwise, to keep their estates in cultivation, with no profit, or even with loss. At a fair remunerating price, the quantity produced would naturally be increased ; but it would always be regulated by the profit it yielded compared with that on other productions of the soil,—at present by the profit yielded by wool. To insure an *increased* quantity, the price must yield greater profit than other agricultural productions. The supplies of Grain for a course of years, at Dantzic, Elbing, Konigsburg, and Memel, compared with the prices, may probably

give the most correct ideas, how much could be brought to market, if required, making, perhaps, some little addition for improved knowledge in agricultural matters.

Yet it should not be overlooked, that a fair remunerating price, upon which the quantity brought to market must ultimately depend, is also a point of relative estimation. What might be thought remunerating at present, would not probably be so considered, if the prices advanced, and continued so for some time; for rents would tend to rise, and the expense of living and of production to increase accordingly; and at the time when the Cultivators have received 40*s.* to 50*s.* per quarter, or more, for their Wheat, they assuredly would not have thought 30*s.* or 35*s.* a remunerating price, as they might do at this moment, when rents have decreased, and their wants have, from necessity, been curtailed greatly. The higher price of one production of the soil naturally tends to raise that of other productions; the greater expenses tend to have a like effect on all; and these circumstances operate on each other reciprocally. Did the price of Wheat in Prussia and Poland bear a fair proportion to the price in England, the want of the Cultivators, in the respective countries, would increase in like proportion; all the attendant expenses in these parts would rise, and it needed not be feared, that the Prussian and Polish Cultivators would undersell the English, in their own market, to a great extent. The more free the Corn trade was, the less would this need to be apprehended in the long run, as by prices in Prussia and Poland rising more on a level with those in England, it would become a greater consideration, whether the speculation might answer, which would operate as a control; and were an import duty, for the first, imposed in England, importation would be checked the more, unless in dear times. Such duty might tend to confine the importation to the finer qualities, and in some degree to exclude the inferior from Prussia and other parts; thus diminishing the quantity imported.

The subjoined Tables of the quantity of Wheat exported from Dantzic and Elbing, during a series of years, and the average price at Dantzic (at Elbing they are much the same), will show the little fear there is of an inundating quantity from this quarter, even if the cultivators received like prices. In fact, it was only an increase of price, or the prospect of it, that produced an increase of quantity, and which again became smaller as the price declined. It is to be observed, that the supplies during that period were greater than in former times, as will be seen from a table of the Exports, for nearly two hundred years back, from Dantzic, which had too in early times a much greater portion of the Polish trade than latterly.

But it would evidently be for the advantage of Britain, as a mercantile country, to enable the people of Poland and Prussia

to improve their condition, because that would create in them more wants, which, to a certain extent, would be supplied by British industry. The imports to Prussia and Poland have decreased much of late years, from the diminished means of the people to buy; so much so, that consignments of goods for sale here are almost always attended with loss, and are with much difficulty to be disposed of. By a more free Corn trade, Britain and Prussia, with Poland, would become more reciprocally beneficial.

It merits consideration, that the people in these parts are enabled to eat cheaper bread than those in England, not merely in proportion to the difference in the price of Wheat in the two countries, but to the difference between the price of Wheat in England, and Rye in these parts, which is the Bread Corn of their population; and that bears generally only from one-half to two-thirds the price of Wheat here. What encouragement does not this give the people of these parts, to compete in various branches of industry. The machinery and capital of England may at present counterbalance the advantage of cheaper food, and thence of cheaper labour, but will it always remain so? May not machinery and capital be created in, or be removed even from England to other countries? England may indeed prevent injurious competition within the bounds of her dominion, but will she be able to make head against competitors in their own country, or in other countries, particularly if, by being involved in a maritime war, she has higher premiums of insurance to pay? Would it not be more beneficial to England, as a mercantile country, to induce agricultural nations to remain so as long as profitable, rather than to force them to become manufacturers? The advantages other countries have over England, in a fair competition, from provisions being so much cheaper, are, at present, very evident, with respect to the expense of navigating ships, as the Prussian ship-owners have the crews at half the wages, and can maintain them at less than half the expense, that English ship-owners can do, independently of the smaller cost of the ships, partly from the heavy duties in England on timber, and partly from the higher wages. The Prussian shipping must gradually supersede the English, wherever their rights are equal. The Prussian ship-owners indeed labour under a disadvantage, from their seamen being subject to a conscription, which takes away all the best men; but the press in time of war is equally injurious to the British owner. It is true the latter has the advantage of a wider field for his undertakings, of having better ships, and being able to sail them all the year, while the Prussian owner cannot navigate his vessels in the winter, at least to or from Prussia.

Agriculture, trade, and commerce being means for supplying men's wants, must extend as these wants increase. But the wants

of a man increase accordingly as he is able to satisfy them ; and his moral means to do so, depend upon the freedom of action and of intercourse he enjoys. With that eternal spur to action, and with a free scope to his exertions, must the wants and the powers of man be continually developed ; hence agriculture, trade, and commerce be continually extended ; and the prosperity of every man must increase with, and be dependent on, that of his fellow-creatures. It is the same as with intelligence, which ever increases with the free communication of ideas. The true principles on which all branches of industry prosper, rest on the two golden rules of life (exactly reversed by the restrictive system), "Love thy neighbour as thyself," and "Do as thou wouldest be done by."

Dantzic,
17th August, 1825.

(Signed) ALEX. GIBSON.

Dantzic, the 2nd January, 1826..

My dear Sir,

I did myself the honour to address you, on the 29th past, under cover of Mr. Lack, when I sent a note of the quantity of Grain exported in 1825, from hence and Elbing, with the present stocks here. The present stocks at Elbing cannot be exactly ascertained, as the holders keep them private ; but the brokers compute them, by what I since learn, at

About 7,000 Lasts of Wheat,	
- - - 1,200 - - - Rye,	
- - - 150 - - - Barley,	
And - - 700 - - Oats.	

I hope it will not be disagreeable that I trouble you with these particulars ; and am, very respectfully,

Dear Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
ALEX. GIBSON.
Wm. Jacob, Esq.

Appendix, No. 4.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE STOCK OF GRAIN IN OLD AND NEW POMERANIA,
In August 1825.

TOWNS.	WHEAT.		RYE.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
	Berlin Scheffel.	Quarters.	Berlin Scheffel.	Quarters.	Berlin Scheffel.	Quarters.	Berlin Scheffel.	Quarters.
Old Pomerania:								
Stettin - - -	124,800	24,265	84,000	16,333	20,400	3,966	38,400	7,467
Anclam - - -	54,440	10,586	68,448	13,309	2,328	453	20,448	3,975
Demmin - - -	24,575	4,779	25,426	4,945	10,328	2,009	27,274	5,303
Total - - -	203,815	39,638	177,874	34,587	33,056	6,428	86,122	16,746
New Pomerania:								
Szralsund - - -	79,689	15,495	63,985	12,440	64,608	12,562	74,620	14,510
Griefswald - - -	34,159	6,641	25,848	5,027	6,360	1,235	52,913	10,288
Wolgast - - -	27,200	5,289	13,600	2,645	11,900	2,814	20,000	3,888
Total - - -	141,048	27,425	103,433	20,112	82,868	16,111	147,533	28,686
General Total	344,863	67,063	281,307	54,699	115,924	22,539	233,655	45,432

Appendix, No. 4, continued.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET PRICES OF GRAIN,

From January to August, inclusive, 1825.

MONTHS.	Wheat, per Quarter.		Rye, per Quarter.		Barley, per Quarter.		Oats, per Quarter.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January -	-	-	16	3	10	9	9	0
February -	-	-	16	9	10	3	9	5
March -	-	-	16	3	10	4	8	9
April -	-	-	17	2	11	1	9	0
May -	-	-	16	1	10	8	9	0
June -	-	-	16	1	10	10	8	10
July and August -	-	-	16	9	11	2	8	8
Average -	-	-	115	4	75	1	62	4
	16	6	-	10	9	-	8	11
							47	7
							6	10

Stettin, the 20th of August, 1825.

(Signed) LEUTZE, Consul.

*Appendix, No. 5.*STOCKS AT ELBING, AT THE END OF THE
YEAR.

IN		Wheat.	Rye.
		Lasts	Lasts
1814	- - - - -	2,000	700
1815	- - - - -	900	170
1816	- - - - -	808	787
1817	- - - - -	773	983
1818	- - - - -	839	534
1819	- - - - -	3,823	721
1820	- - - - -	6,007	1,319
1821	- - - - -	5,516	2,112
1822	- - - - -	5,994	1,476
1823	- - - - -	5,583	246
1824	- - - - -	about 7,000	1,400
1825 to end September	-	7,000	1,800

The Stocks given formerly were not correct, being those at the beginning, instead of the end of the year.

ALEX. GIBSON.

*Dantzic,
the 24th November, 1825.*

Appendix, No. 6.

LIST OF SHIPS THAT DEPARTED FROM PILLAU:

IN	British.		Prussian.		Of other Countries.	
	Number	Lasts.	Number	Lasts.	Number	Lasts.
1814 - - -	57	5,082	244	27,885	430	20,348
1815 - - -	42	2,547	183	15,752	290	12,185
1816 - - -	43	3,204	201	17,859	424	18,468
1817 - - -	147	10,797	286	23,301	652	32,508
1818 - - -	133	11,097	235	22,412	475	21,426
1819 - - -	78	7,011	128	10,768	578	22,809
1820 - - -	98	8,098	172	15,451	414	18,666
1821 - - -	69	5,244	90	7,655	283	11,708
1822 - - -	48	4,120	107	9,286	194	8,387
1823 - - -	28	2,646	127	12,354	177	8,222
1824 - - -	30	2,905	126	14,867	123	5,978
1825 - - -	67	5,692	100	9,778	148	7,062

The Lastage was stated, in the note received, from 1814 to 1816 inclusive, in Commerce Lasts, but is here reduced to Rye Lasts, as rated since, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ Rye Last to one Commerce Last. A Rye Last is equal to about $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons British measurement.

Appendix, No. 6, continued.

LIST FROM PILLAU, OF GRAIN:

IN	Exported from Konigsberg.		From Braunsberg.		And from Pillaus.	
	Wheat.	Rye.	Wheat.	Rye.	Wheat.	Rye.
	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.	Lasts.
1817 - - -	5,778	18,449	72	662	„	„
1818 - - -	3,129	8,429	104	467	„	„
1819 - - -	1,233	7,360	6	50	„	8½
1820 - - -	2,861	6,769	12	164	„	88
1821 - - -	1,560	1,459	39½	44	„	„
1822 - - -	592	100	„	„	„	„
1823 - - -	428	1,030	„	201	„	7
1824 - - -	1,002	393	„	„	1	8

The quantities exported from 1814 to 1816 inclusive, could not be obtained, nor the stocks at the end of each year.

(Signed) ALEX. GIBSON.

Dantzic,
the 24th November, 1825.

Appendix, No. 7.

LIST OF SHIPS DISPATCHED FROM MEMEL.

IN	With Grain and Seed.		With Wood, &c.		British Ships.	Prussian Ships.	Other Nations' Ships.	'TOTAL.'	
	Ships.	Lasts.	Ships.	Lasts.				Ships.	Lasts.
1814	-	-	101	5,050	424	52,740	-	-	525
1815	-	-	29	1,490	411	46,510	132	205	440
1816	-	-	100	5,500	348	39,893	132	134	48,000
1817	-	-	141	11,303	475	62,404	300	101	45,393
1818	-	-	141	8,491	665	85,985	413	141	73,707
1819	-	-	129	5,989	546	66,836	268	252	94,476
1820	-	-	125	8,607	523	60,189	267	254	72,825
1821	-	-	23	997	509	62,892	325	152	68,796
1822	-	-	2	82	686	84,829	421	97	532
1823	-	-	6	305	644	79,344	332	146	63,889
1824	-	-	10	545	866	104,250	420	327	84,911
1825, to first September }	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	129	79,649
								876	104,795

The number of Lasts of the British, Prussian, and other Ships, and the quantity of Wheat, Rye, and Seed, could not be obtained separately. A Ship's or Rye Last is equal to about one ton and a half, British measurement.

Appendix, No. 8.

EXPORTED FROM RIGA:

IN	WHEAT.	RYE.	
1814 - - - -	Lasts - 307	Lasts - 13,897	
1815 - - - -	„ - 967	„ - 8,154	
1816 - - - -	„ - 2,854	„ - 16,274	
1817 - - - -	„ - 8,529	„ - 66,490	
1818 - - - -	„ - 5,119	„ - 18,874	
1819 - - - -	„ - 1,953	„ - 10,411	
1820 - - - -	„ - 2,260	„ - 8,083	
1821 - - - -	„ - 221	„ - 1,233	
1822 - - - -	„ - 630	„ - 1,936	
1823 - - - -	„ - 188	„ - 1,098	
1824 - - - -	„ - 234	„ - 137	
1825 to end of July	„ - 510	„ - 492	

The Stocks at the end of each year could
not be obtained.

The Last (Wheat) is about eight per cent. larger than, and
the Rye Last is about equal to, the Dantzic Grain Last.

(Signed) ALEX. GIBSON.

Dantzic,
the 24th November, 1825.

Appendix, No. 9.

TRANSLATION of parts of a MEMOIR circulated among the
Landowners in BRANDENBURG, POMERANIA, and WEST PRUSSIA.

OUR ardent hopes for a rise in the prices of Corn, founded on the expectation that England may open its Ports, have unhappily again vanished. The new liberal policy adopted by England, with regard to commerce, has not been extended to the Corn Trade ; and the motions of Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Whitmore, as well as the numerous petitions that were laid before Parliament, did not meet with any success. It is doubtful whether they will have a better fate in the next Sessions, should even a new Parliament assemble. The influence of the Members of the House of Lords, whose interests (in this instance) are at variance with those of the community at large, being too prevailing ; and besides, the present prices of Corn are not felt to be so oppressive, while trade and commerce extend themselves so largely. The opinion, too, is common in England, that there are immense quantities of Grain accumulated in every corner of the Continent, and with which England might become overstocked, should a repeal of the Corn Laws take place.

But even in case of a repeal of the Corn Bill, the advantages accruing from it will never be so paramount as we flatter ourselves they will be. They will be lessened by a new duty of 10 or 15 shillings per quarter, levied upon the importation of Grain. There are, besides, similar prohibitory laws existing in Portugal, Spain, France, and the Netherlands ; and the Corn trade, actually destroyed, cannot be restored by a repeal of the Corn Bill alone. In order to restore it to its full course, all the fetters with which it has been oppressed must be taken from it. But an emancipation of this extent cannot be expected until a year of scarcity, with famine, disturbances, and even insurrection in its train, shall dictate it. Such a catastrophe may perhaps approach sooner than is expected. The extremes are not so distant from each other as people generally believe. The prevailing opinion, that the production of Corn in all countries greatly exceeds the consumption, and that immense quantities are actually every where hoarded up, is quite erroneous. This idea of a vast abundance is but imaginary, and for the following reasons :—

1. Because those countries which formerly drew the deficiency required for their subsistence from the North, have themselves had several good and rich harvests.

2. Because the Corn traders (speculanen) in the Corn countries, have almost ceased to exist as such ; and the few of them

still remaining, offer their stock in all parts for sale, and have their Corn partly stored up in foreign countries.

3. The quantities remaining with the farmers are but very insignificant. Formerly the stock hoarded up by the Corn traders and farmers was much greater, perhaps five times as much as it is now. The impoverished condition to which the formerly great Corn factors in all the northern sea ports have been reduced, and the scarcity of money with almost all the farmers, has rendered the accumulation of large quantities of Corn impossible; and besides, the bad quality of the Grain, since some years, did not even allow it. It is a difficult task, nay impossible, to give an accurate estimate of the surplus quantities of Corn in all the countries of Europe. But according to a Calculation which seems to approach the truth, it appears that the Grain accumulated in Europe, including Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Oats, amounts to 3,680,000 quarters; namely,

	Quarters.
In Germany, exclusive of the Prussian dominions	581,000
— the Prussian Dominions	775,000
— Poland and Russia	581,000
— Denmark	194,000
— England	580,000
— the Netherlands	388,000
— France, Spain, Portugal, and the ports of the Black Sea	581,000
	<hr/>
	3,680,000

In this statement, the Corn which lays under bond in England, amounting to about 400,000 quarters, is included. However, all these quantities are insufficient to fill out a somewhat considerable deficiency in the crop of one single great country; nor is it even the fourth part of the quantity necessary for its subsistence. That this enumerated surplus might hereafter be increased, is, indeed, improbable, as the consumption itself, both of men and cattle, is augmenting annually, while the production is retrograding. The Corn actually under bond in England will scarcely supply the thirtieth part of its annual consumption; while the whole surplus quantity of Europe cannot supply the population of France with bread for one month.

But such periods of scarcity cannot fail to arrive sooner or later, when all prohibitions will have a frightful termination. With all the accumulated gold and silver, it will be impossible to prevent the evils of famine; potatoes might then, perhaps, serve as a substitute, and the prosperity of nations is thus undoubtedly put at stake by assertions statistically erroneous.

It is obvious, that, were the Corn Trade free every where, the prices would be higher, at least they were so in former years, when the accumulation of Corn was probably five times as large as it is now. But many years may still elapse before such an involuntary emancipation will take place, and it is therefore incumbent on us to take every means for averting our present distress with the least possible delay. Whether and how far the following plan might promote the end proposed, I leave to an enlightened public to judge.

From the system of erecting granaries, as proposed some time ago, we can expect no radical benefit, for motives that have already undergone a sufficient examination. Such granaries would besides contribute to strengthen still more the prejudice entertained by foreign countries, of having accumulated large quantities of Corn,—prejudices which prove at this time so detrimental to us. The exportation of Flour to South America, tried here and there, is as yet too inconsiderable to affect beneficially the prices. It is therefore the opinion of the Author of this Sketch, that it is only by a thorough annihilation of very considerable quantities of Grain that the prices can be raised; and which, situated as we are, can be effected in no other way than by an increased consumption in our agricultural branches.

It was only now and then that an agriculturist found it profitable to himself to feed his finest flocks with part of his Corn: in general it did not answer. Since, however, the price of Wool began to rise considerably, the advantage of feeding with Corn has become obvious, and this system has become remunerating since Wool has risen from 30 to 33 per cent. This state of things allows now the feeding with Corn on a very extensive scale, and surely deserves much consideration, as being an effectual means of raising the price of Corn.

The well-known political causes which have given birth to a greater consumption of Wool, lead us to expect that the present high prices will maintain themselves still longer. It is true, that the same causes will effect an increase in the production of Wool; this, however, can be done, from the steps of nature itself, but gradually; and as it is a general known rule, founded on experience in rural economy, that a sheep, when allowed during the winter season, besides its ordinary food of hay, straw, &c. an extra supply of 85 to 96 pounds weight (English) of Corn, will yield from half to three quarters of a pound, and sometimes more Wool; the feeding of 100 sheep with 155 bushels of Rye would by this means yield an increase in the produce of Wool, of 71 pounds weight at least.

By this system the bushel of Rye will realise the following prices; namely,

1s. 11d. if Wool fetches 4s. 2½d. the pound weight.

1s. 3½d. - - - - 2s. 10½d. - - - -

And 1s. 0d. - - - - 2s. 2d. - - - -

To this must be added the profits arising from fattening the animal itself, and which are by no means inconsiderable. They may be estimated at three shillings upon each sheep; and as those destined for the meat market generally form the fourth part of the flock, the bushel of Corn will by this means realise still sixpence more.

The number of fine-wooled sheep in Germany amounts to between 8 and 10 millions,—Prussia alone containing 4 millions at least; and if only half that number be fed with Corn, all the surplus Corn which is complained of as being an incumbrance will be annihilated, and a considerable rise in the price of Grain must finally take place. This measure will perhaps have its influence upon foreign countries, as our surplus quantity will then be no more an object of consideration with them.

Under analogous circumstances the English were feeding their cattle during the continental system (and the present prohibition is in some respects a fac simile) with Muscovado sugar, in order to raise the prices of this article; why then should we not do the same? It is not to be apprehended that this substantial food would lower the price of wool; the increase of wool would not amount to more than two or three million pounds weight, while the consumption of England and France is actually 40 million pounds weight at least. Besides, the higher price of Corn being a consequence of this system, would then counterbalance the deficit in the prices of Wool, which might arise from the increasing production of that article.

Appendix, No. 10.—Translation.

An Account, showing the Importation and Exportation of Corn, viz. of Wheat and of Rye, Barley, Oats, Beans, Pease, and Tares, from 1816 to 1824, inclusive, in the Provinces of East Prussia, West Prussia, and Pomerania.

The Importation into East Prussia is partly from Poland, partly from Russia.

The Importation into West Prussia is solely from Poland.

The Importation into Pomerania is partly from Russia, and partly from Mecklenburgh.

(See following Table.)

Translation of Appendix, No. 11. (A.)

WITH PRUSSIAN MEASURES AND MONIES CALCULATED IN ENGLISH DENOMINATION.

MR. ROTHE, PRESIDENT OF GOVERNMENT OF
DANTZIC.

1.—What are the prices of the different descriptions of Grain which were fixed by the Landschaft, and in what year were they so fixed?

The prices of Corn regulated by the Landschaft were fixed on the 22nd July, in the year 1794, at the following rates : Wheat, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per 1*½* bushel ; Rye, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 9*d.* ; Barley, from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* ; Oats, from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* ; and Pease, from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*

It was ordained, that the higher or lower prices between these limits should be determined according to the greater or less distance of the several estates from the sea ports, which were considered as the chief markets for Corn. It must be observed, that at the time these prices were taken as a guide, the duty-work system was still in existence, and could be made available in the management of the estates. The estates valued in conformity with these prices of Grain, were then in a prosperous state ; and they were enabled, without difficulty, to fulfil the engagements that might be contracted, as long as the market prices were obviously higher than the valuations assumed. As the prices began and continued to decline, embarrassment and insolvency have been produced, where no peculiar circumstances favourable to the proprietors interposed to assist them.

In this distressing state of affairs, the Government has resolved, in a constitutional way, with the concurrence of the Deputies of the Landschaft, to reform the principles of the valuation, the result of which may be shortly expected.

2.—What proportion did the amount to be advanced upon the estates, bear to the valuation?

The sum advanced upon the estates was determined to be half the amount of their valuations ; however, under peculiar circumstances, a tenth part more than half their value might be borrowed, with the consent of the Landschaft.

3.—On what class of estates, and on what number, in the province of West Prussia, has money been borrowed by

means of the Landschaft, and how many of them are at present unencumbered by such mortgages?

At first, only such estates as were of noble or knightly tenure were inscribed on the Hypothecation books, but afterwards all other lands held in absolute property were admitted.

The divisions of the Landschaft do not exactly correspond with the political divisions of the provinces, and hence the answer cannot be given, confined to the exact limits in which it is put to the question, "On what number in West Prussia has money been borrowed by means of the Landschaft, and how many are at present encumbered?" It is hoped that the inquiry may be satisfied by stating, that within a district of about 150 square leagues (3,200 English square miles, or 2,048,000 acres), one hundred and ninety-five estates are encumbered with mortgage deeds, and sixty-seven remain without such encumbrances.

4.—How many of these estates are actually under sequestration, or are likely soon to be so?

Of those hundred and ninety-five encumbered estates, seventy-one are under sequestration; the remaining part endeavour to maintain themselves in a state of solvency, by the breeding of fine-wooled sheep, and by giving a different direction to their farming capital. Every possible support is given to them.

5.—What was the nett revenue of the royal domains in the year of 1815? How much do they yield now? Are the rents paid regularly? Are many of the smaller landholders or farmers in arrears?

According to the budget of 1815, the nett revenue of the royal domains amounted to 173,620 D^o 8 Sg^s 9 Pf. (or £26,044. 10s. 9d. sterling), but in the year 1824, was stated to be (170D^o 11Sg^s 7Pf. or (£25,584. 16s. sterling.) Of the latter sum, 6,506D^o 10 Sg^s 3Pf. (or £.975. 19s. sterling,) has been abated to the farmers in the last year, in consideration of the unfavourable circumstances. But though in strictness this rent should be received, yet of those of the last year only there are arrears, amounting to the considerable sum of 31,713D^o 2Sg^s 4 Pf. or (£.4,756. 19s. 2d. sterling,) and no reliance can be placed on their being discharged. The greatest part is due from the smaller farmers.

6.—Are many seizures made of the effects of those individuals, to get the taxes paid?

As to the taxes, the Government facilitates their discharge, by allowing them to be paid in small instalments, and at such periods as are the least inconvenient to the contributors. It occurs therefore but very seldom that seizures are made for arrears of

that nature. This is, however, not the case with regard to the rents ; and whereas they were formerly paid without proceedings being instituted, and even generally without any previous notice being given, yet compulsory means must now very frequently be had recourse to for securing payment, and even these prove often unavailing, as is shown by the former answer.

7.—What is the estimate of the cost of production of the different descriptions of Grain, as Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Oats, exclusive of rent ?

The results vary extremely, from the quality of the soil, its greater or less fertility, the quantity of labour which each of the estates may command, and even from the influence of the season on one and the same estate. It is therefore necessary to refer to individual estates, and to particular years.

It appears, from the first Table of a statement produced under the title of "Agricultural Notices," by a conscientious individual, that the expenses of production on the estate of Kopitkowo, exceeded in the year 1824 (when the market price was, for Wheat, from 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Rye, 1s. 6d.; Barley, 1s. 2½d.; and Oats, 11d. per $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel) 472 D^s (or £.70. 16s. sterling) the amount for which the Grains were sold. Another Agriculturist calculates in his statement, his loss upon the farm of Subkaw to be still greater, namely 259D^s 25Sg^s (or £.38. 19s. 6d. sterling) on a sale of 969D^s 4Sg^s (or £.145. 7s. 3d. sterling*).

In both calculations no notice has been taken of rent; in the former it is brought forward separately, amounting to 3,605 D^s (or £.540. 5s. sterling), according to the cost of the land originally. Hence the result, that the cost of production proves to be higher than the above-mentioned prices of 4s. or 4s. 6d. for Wheat; Rye, 1s. 6d.; Barley, 1s. 2½d.; and Oats, 11d. per $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel. But it cannot be ascertained, with sufficient accuracy, how much the expenses may be higher than the market price. The result of both calculations leaves an average loss of 20 per cent.

It is material to remark, that 1824 was a year extremely favourable, and remunerated agriculture with a rich harvest in a peculiar degree. A less plentiful crop will therefore prove still more prejudicial to the interests of the grower. That in such a case higher prices might counterbalance the deficiency of produce, cannot be generally maintained; and still less with regard to a district in which the production of Corn, even in years of less abundance, exceeds the consumption, and into which Grain is imported from the neighbouring country. It would then require

* In the latter calculations the prices were laid down somewhat lower, and also the expenses of transport were added to it, to which however no objection can be made.

very complicated comparisons and combinations to answer this question with accuracy, or even to collect together the requisite materials. To effect this, more time will be necessary than is allowed for giving the requisite answers. But to what purpose will such a calculation serve, since it is certain that the market is not governed by the cost of production, but that the demand has a far more decided influence in raising prices ; and that, on the other hand, the grower will not be induced to continue production for the mere cost of cultivation, but will endeavour speedily to turn his land to other purposes ? A great many intelligent agriculturists indeed have already effected this change, by introducing a system of husbandry that tends to diminish tillage.

The author of the above-mentioned Statement presents sub. N^o. I. a valuable document relative to the proportionate alterations which rural economy has already undergone ; and by which it appears, that of 6,927 acres of tillage land that were formerly under the plough in his neighbourhood, only 4,865 acres are at this time occupied with the cultivation of Grain, and the remaining 2,062 acres are applied to other purposes.

The breeding of Sheep offers, by the propagation inherent in that branch of rural economy, a substitute no less remunerating than susceptible of extension.

8.—What is the amount of the Wages of Agricultural labour ? Are they paid in money, or in kind ?

The Wages of agricultural labour in the greater part of the district, on an average amount to 4 Sg* (near five pence) a day, and which is generally paid in money ; payment in kind is but seldom given, and it is rather customary that the labouring families who engage themselves on an estate, obtain tenements, garden ground, and, in some cases, fuel ; they generally pay rent for these, which is deducted at the settlement, or quarter-day, from the wages they have earned. This price of labour, or amount of 30 dollars (£.4. 10s. sterling) a-head annually, yielding no more than what a person wants for bread, salt, clothing, taxes, and minor objects, cannot be diminished without lessening the power of labour and its usefulness.

Besides this description of labour, a number of servants, males and females, of different degrees, are employed in each farm, about other work of husbandry, and to attend to the agricultural and grazing Cattle ; they receive wages from 30 down to 10 dollars (£.4. 10s. to £.1. 10s. sterling.)

On a considerable estate, consisting of several farms, and where husbandry is still vigorously kept up, these wages amount as high as 800 to 1000 dollars (£.120 to £.150 sterling), besides free board. The duty work hitherto in use has been entirely abolished in the Royal Domains, and also for the greater part in

the estates of noble and knightly tenure. It does not therefore come here into consideration.

9.—What proportion does the nett surplus of produce bear to the whole production?

This question does not admit of a general answer. Some information is however given by the author of the Agricultural Notices, in his Statement, No. 11, by which he shows, that out of a lot of estates, comprehending about 12,600 acres, with about 2,000 souls, a stock of 10,000 Sheep, with a proportionate number of agricultural and grazing Cattle; the produce of Grain to have been 10,000 quarters, the quantity sold 3,040, of which 1,820 quarters remained, consequently, as the surplus quantity for the markets.

It must be observed:—

1.—That the quantity of Grain mentioned in this Statement, as being brought in, was supplied to the breweries and distilleries, and refers therefore only to those estates where that branch is still cultivated.

2.—That this surplus cannot be considered as the nett surplus growth of the district, but that the towns first provide their own supply out of it.

10.—What proportion do the public taxes of every description bear to the surplus production?

The public taxes, under which denomination is probably meant, not only those that are paid to the Government, but also for churches, schools, the poor, repair of roads, and other similar institutions of public utility, have no determinate relation to the production. Even of such as are levied upon the land itself, the taxation was made in former times, and so far rendered permanent upon public grounds, that no subsequent changes had produced any alteration on it.

The other taxes extend partly to trade and industry, partly to luxury, and even to the good-will of the individual, and cannot therefore be estimated.

Thus much however can be asserted as obvious, that when once a more open intercourse connected the nations together, and reciprocal assistance from the various productions raised and promoted each other's activity, yielding to it in unrestrained course an encouraging remuneration, all those taxes, so far from having been found oppressive, allowed even to the lower classes the means of providing themselves with the produce and manufactures of nearer and remoter countries.

It is also obvious, that as an individual, from whom his former commercial connections withdraw, will retire more and more within himself, and rely more upon his own means, so a nation

with whom intellect, intensely as well as extensively, is advancing from year to year with considerable strides, and which moreover possesses in abundance all the necessaries for subsistence, will not despair, but will know how, by means of reducing her enjoyments, and by improving on her exertions and experience, to restore the balance disturbed by unfavourable external circumstances, and learn to rely upon her own resources.

11.—What quantities of the different kinds of Grain have been shipped down the Vistula, from the year 1815 to the year 1825, that paid the duty at the custom-house at Thorn?

This question can only be answered here as far as it regards the importation into Dantzig. The quantities imported are as follows :

	Qrs. of Wheat.	Qrs. of Rye.
1815	- - 36,793	- - 32,666
1816	- - 172,724	- - 15,403
1817	- - 258,307	- - 173,329
1818	- - 369,698	- - 59,485
1819	- - 388,404	- - 50,906
1820	- - 322,256	- - 65,762
1821	- - 103,555	- - 47,360
1822	- - 40,775	- - 13,043
1823	- - 75,275	- - 17,228
1824	- - 134,617	- - 49,755

12.—How much of these quantities that paid duty has been imported from the Russian, and how much from the Austrian dominions?

Detailed accounts from Thorn have been requested, and may be shortly expected.

ROTHE,
President of Government.

Dantzig, 22nd August, 1825.

Translation of Appendix, No. 11. (B.)

AGRICULTURAL NOTICES.

Kopitkowo, 16th June, 1825.—JULIUS PREHN.

I.—Account of the Expenses of Production, and of the proportion they bear to the Produce of Grain, during the agricultural Year of $18\frac{2}{3}$, on the Estate of Kopitkowo, containing about 2,018 acres of arable Land, and 504 acres of Pasturage, of which about 1,040 acres were cultivated with Grains of every description. The Grains sold in the market fetched the following prices; viz. Wheat, 4s. 6d.; Rye, from 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 5d.; Peas, 2s.; and Barley, 1s. 5d. per scheffel of 1,55 bushels.

Sterling.

Money entered in the year $18\frac{2}{3}$, for different kinds of Grain sold, M°	£. s. d.
2,553 Dollars	382 9 0

Amount of all the expenses of Management, 3,408 Dollars	£. 511 4 0
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Discharge :

To the account of the Flock, Corn consumed, and Wages to the shepherds, 383 D°	£. 57 19 0
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Cost of production - - - - -	<u>453 5 0</u>
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Loss on Corn - - - - -	70 16 0
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For Interest on the purchase capital, originally, 3,000 D°	450 0 0
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Taxes levied upon the land, 255 D°	38 5 0
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Interest on the husbandry capital employed, 350 D°	52 10 0
--	---------

The cultivation of Grain alone would bring a loss of 4,077 D°, or - - - - -	£. 611 11 0
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II.—ACCOUNT of the approximate Production of Grain of the following neighbouring Estates, and of the Quantities they bring to market.

ESTATES.	Their Produce of Grain.	Of which they brought to Market.	Bought in for their Distilleries.
			Quarters.
Ostrowitt - -	2,880	465	190
Kopitkowo - -	1,940	775	—
Alt Jahn - -	1,550	735	—
Borkau - - -	1,360	155	700
Bielsk - - -	1,550	620	—
Brodden - - -	1,270	290	390
	10,000 qu.	3,040 qu.	1,280 qu.

ESTIMATE of the Decrease in the Cultivation of Grain, in the above-mentioned Estates, since the last three or four years, resulting from the Decline of the prices of Grain.

ESTATES.	Tillage Land cultivated eight years ago.	Land presently cultivated.	Cultivation of Corn diminished.
Ostrowitt - -	2/3	2/5	4/15
Kopitkowo - -	2/3	7/15	3/15
Bielsk - - -	2/3	4/9	2/9
Alt Jahn - - -	2/3	1/2	1/6
Brodden - - -	2/3	4/9	2/9
Borkau - - -	2/3	3/5	1/15

III.—ESTIMATE of the Area of Tillage Land, withdrawn from the Cultivation of Grain, in the following Estates, since the decline of the Prices of Grain.

ESTATES.	Their Area.	2/3 of their extent formerly cultivated with Grain.	Present cultivation only.		Withdrawn from the cultivation of Grain.	Extent of Land less cultivated
			Acres.	Acres.		
Ostrowitt -	2,421	1,614	2/5	968 2/5	645 3/5	4/15
Kopitkowo -	2,017	1,344	2/3 7/15	941 1/5	403 7/15	3/15
Alt Jahn -	1,614	1,076	— 1/2	807	269 —	1/6
Borkau -	1,412	941	1/3 3/5	847 1/5	94 2/15	1/15
Bielsk -	1,614	1,076	— 4/9	717 1/3	358 2/3	2/9
Brodden -	1,812	874	2/3 4/9	583 1/9	291 5/9	2/9
		6,926	1/3	4,864 1/5	2,061 4/3	

Appendix, No. 11. (C.)—Translation.

Mr. ROTHE'S LETTER, in explanation of some parts of his
Answers to the Questions proposed to him.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, and beg to remark, that much time will be required for giving a general view of the proportion which the extent of all the agricultural lands bears to the rent paid for them. I can, however, with confidence, state the following facts:—

The estate of Lubkaw, containing four farms of 4,843 morgen (3,054 acres), pays a rent of 3,683 dollars, 20 silver gr. or $\frac{3}{4}$ dollars per morgen (£.552 11s. 8d. sterling, or 3s. 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. per acre.). This rent was fixed at a much more favourable period, and can only be paid now, in consequence of the extensive breed of sheep on the farms.

The estate of Sobberitz, near Danzic, containing 2,724 morgen, 98 square ruten (1,718 acres), pays 1,057 dollars, 16 silver gr. (or £.158 12s. 7d. sterling). But two farmers of this estate, which does not yield much more than the third of a dollar per morgen (near 1s. 10d. per acre), became insolvent one after the other. The present occupier having, at the beginning, introduced the breeding of sheep with some success, preserves the capital which he has advanced.

I shall be happy if these instances will prove satisfactory, and beg you to accept, &c. &c. &c.

Danzic, 27th August, 1825.

ROTHE.

Appendix, No. 12.

CULTIVATION OF AN ESTATE BELONGING TO
BARON —, DIVIDED INTO FOUR FARMS.

The Estate of ——, belonging to Baron ——, consists of nearly 10,000 Berlin morgen, about 6,300 English acres, of which 6,000 morgen is arable land, 200 meadow, 2,000 woods, and the remainder barren heaths and sandy poor soil, not worth ploughing without manure.

The good arable land is managed in four farms.

1st Farm.

1,800 morgen, or 1,200 acres, of a good loamy soil is cultivated in a nine years' rotation, as follow:

- 1st Year, a summer fallow manured.
- 2nd „ Wheat and Rye, with Clover, sowed in the March or April following.
- 3rd „ Clover, gypsumed in the spring; cut twice for hay.
- 4th „ Clover pastured, broken up in October.
- 5th „ Potatoes.
- 6th „ Barley.
- 7th „ Half fallow, part drilled beans, of which some are cut green, and part Vetches for soiling.
- 8th „ Wheat and Rye.
- 9th „ Barley and Oats.

200 Morgen of Meadow, and 45 morgens of grass inclosures, for mares and foals.

This farm has a flock of a thousand sheep.

2nd Farm.

700 Morgens of good loamy soil in a six years' rotation.

1st Year, a summer fallow.

2nd „ Wheat and Rye.

3rd „ Barley and Oats, sowed with Clover.

4th, 5th, and 6th, pastured.

A flock of 1,000 sheep.

3rd Farm, loamy soil, in a rotation of seven years.

- 1st Year, summer fallow.
 2nd „ Wheat and Rye.
 3rd „ Pease.
 4th „ Oats with Clover, for pasture.
 5th, 6th, and 7th years, Pasture.
 A flock of 1,000 sheep.

4th Farm, more sandy soil; with a rotation the same as No. 2.

A flock of 1,000 sheep.

Besides the flocks of 4,000 sheep, the live stock consists of 45 milch cows, 25 young cattle, 50 plough oxen, 25 farming horses, and 50 brood mares and foals.

The three farms, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, are surrounded by about 3,000 acres of barren heath, on which the flocks of sheep occasionally run.

Translation of Appendix, No. 13.

WITH THE CALCULATIONS IN ENGLISH DENOMINATIONS.

THE costs of Ship-building in Prussia are from 240 to 260 florins (£.12 to £.13 sterling) the Prussian Last, which is equal to $1\frac{2}{3}$ Ton, British Register.

Contracts have been made this year, for building ships at fl. 115 to fl. 150 (£.5 15s. to £.7 10s. sterling) per last, without the rigging.

The expenses of fitting out a Prussian three-mast Ship of 414 Last (580 Tons) on a voyage to England for three months, are as follows:—

1. Wages:		£.	s.	d.
1 Captain	- - -	£.4	10s.	per month, making for 3 months
1 Mate	- - -	£.2	14s.	
1 Carpenter	- - -	£.2	0s. 6d.	
1 Boatswain	- - -	£.1	13s.	
6 Sailors	- - -	£.1	7s. each	
4 Ditto	- - -	£.1	0s. 3d.	
5 Ditto (half men)	- - -	£.0	13s. 6d.	
1 Cabin Boy	- - -	£.0	13s. 6d.	
20 Men; their Amount of Wages for 3 Months		81	4	6

2. Provisions :

1. Indemnification to the Captain, for
 Tea, Sugar, and sundry articles
 not belonging to the regular
 Provisions, at £.1 10s. a month £. s. d.
 4 10 0

2. Provisions for each head, as specified in the Muster-roll ; viz.

One pound of Beef,	}
or half a pound of	
Pork - - -	a day.
One pound of Bread	}
One quart and a half	
of Beer - - -	
One pound of Butter	a week.
Twenty-two pounds	}
of Peas - - -	
Eleven pounds of	}
Grots - - -	

Amounting for 20 Men, during three
 Months, as follows :—

792	Pounds of Beef, at $17\frac{1}{7}$ shillings per hundred weight	- - -	6	15	9
528	Do. of Pork, at $19\frac{1}{3}$	- -	5	2	1
1,680	Do. Bread, at 6s.	- - -	5	0	10
252	Do. Butter, at 4 pence a pound	- - -	4	4	0
$26\frac{1}{3}$	Bushel of Peas, at 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel	- - -	1	14	0
13	Bushel of Grots, at 2s. 11d.	- - -	1	18	3
14	Hogsheads of Beer, at 9s. per hogshead	- - -	6	6	0
1	Ton of Salt	- - -	2	5	0
1	Barrel of Brandy	- - -	0	12	0
	Fuel	- - -	1	12	0
					39 19 11
	Total Amount,	- - -			£.121 4 5

(Signed) F. HOENE.

Dantzic, 18th of August, 1825.

WITH THE PRUSSIAN MEASURE AND MONEY RENDERED INTO
ENGLISH DENOMINATIONS.

AN ACCOUNT of the AVERAGE PRICES of CORN in the Market
of BERLIN, on St. Martin's Day, from the Year 1774 to the Year 1824.

YEAR.	Wheat.	Rye.	Winter Barley.	Summer Barley.	Oats.
	Quarter. s. d.	Quarter. s. d.	Quarter. s. d.	Quarter. s. d.	Quarter. s. d.
1774 . . .	25 2	18 3	13 3	11 9	8 5
1775 . . .	24 4	19 4	15 3	13 3	11 2
1776 . . .	19 0	14 4	12 7	11 11	8 9
1777 . . .	20 0	13 3	11 9	10 7	8 9
1778 . . .	23 3	15 6	11 11	11 3	8 7
1779 . . .	18 7	14 10	10 7	10 0	8 1
1780 . . .	21 3	19 2	12 8	11 7	9 10
1781 . . .	22 11	21 0	15 2	14 10	11 8
1782 . . .	22 11	21 0	17 3	16 8	12 11
1783 . . .	27 6	21 10	16 7	15 2	11 0
1784 . . .	25 2	18 5	16 8	15 10	11 0
1785 . . .	27 4	21 2	15 2	13 7	11 7
1786 . . .	29 6	22 2	15 2	13 7	10 4
1787 . . .	24 2	18 1	13 10	12 1	10 2
1788 . . .	26 11	19 2	15 6	14 2	11 10
1789 . . .	33 4	21 10	17 7	16 4	12 10
1790 . . .	26 3	22 0	18 3	16 2	12 11
1791 . . .	27 4	19 2	15 6	13 11	11 0
1792 . . .	26 5	19 10	16 7	16 6	11 7
1793 . . .	27 1	20 0	17 3	16 6	11 0
1794 . . .	31 4	25 10	20 8	20 8	15 2
1795 . . .	39 0	23 10	23 6	23 7	17 3
1796 . . .	28 9	17 11	16 7	14 10	10 4
1797 . . .	29 8	20 4	17 3	14 6	10 8
1798 . . .	31 8	26 8	20 10	18 1	15 10
1799 . . .	39 5	26 6	24 6	21 11	15 9
1800 . . .	39 1	35 4	23 7	19 9	13 11
1801 . . .	42 4	29 8	25 10	21 9	19 9
1802 . . .	47 2	41 4	32 8	29 8	26 4
1803 . . .	56 10	27 9	27 1	23 3	14 10
1804 . . .	56 6	49 6	34 6	28 9	20 0
1805 . . .	60 1	57 6	40 8	34 10	29 1
1806 . . .	77 6	61 4	58 1	56 2	31 8
1807 . . .	49 8	27 5	31 8	26 2	22 11
1808 . . .	45 6	42 6	37 4	34 1	20 4
1809 . . .	27 9	20 4	17 10	16 10	11 0
1810 . . .	26 0	16 0	16 4	14 7	12 3
1811 . . .	38 8	26 10	20 8	17 2	13 6
1812 . . .	38 0	25 2	20 1	19 10	13 3
1813 . . .	36 8	26 5	24 6	22 1	17 3
1814 . . .	39 4	28 8	22 7	20 0	15 2
1815 . . .	38 3	25 8	19 4	20 2	13 11
1816 . . .	65 10	45 5	36 6	30 4	19 6
1817 . . .	54 7	43 1	36 10	33 8	25 7
1818 . . .	51 8	38 1	35 6	29 8	20 10
1819 . . .	34 0	24 6	22 9	21 11	17 10
1820 . . .	31 8	18 0	15 0	13 11	9 10
1821 . . .	30 8	16 2	13 4	11 4	9 6
1822 . . .	26 10	21 2	17 1	14 4	14 7
1823 . . .	26 6	14 0	12 4	11 2	8 11
1824 . . .	20 4	11 6	10 11	11 0	7 10

Delivered by Mr. KUNTH, Office of the Minister of the Interior.

Translation of Appendix, No. 18.

With the Money and Measures rendered from the Polish into English Denominations.

**STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LORDSHIP OF
PULAWY AND KONSKOWOLA, in the Province of
Lublin, in Poland.**

SURFACE AND EXTENT.—These Estates contain
a superficies of 119,232 Acres;

Consisting of:—

Tillage Land.....	61,920	Acres.
Meadows.....	4,416	d°
Forests.....	38,688	d°
Rocky and waste Land.....	14,208	d°

Of which are Cultivated:—

Tillage land	{ By the Proprietor....	10,944	Acres.
" "	Subjects....	50,976	d°.
Meadows ..	{ " " Proprietor....	1,824	d°
" "	Subjects....	2,592	d°.

CATTLE.—Kept by the Proprietor:—

Black Cattle.....	960	
Sheep.....	5,500	6,610
Horses	150	

By the Subjects:—

Black Cattle.....	3,490	
Sheep.....	755	
Working Oxen.....	1,008	6,689
Horses	620	
Hogs	816	

POPULATION..... 13,120 Souls.

Roman Catholics and Protestants..	Males	5,794
" " " " "	Females	5,858
Jews	Males..	768
"	Females.	700

The Subjects, when called to work with their teams on the estate, beyond the days of stipulated service, receive sixpence a day for agricultural labour (ploughing and sowing), and threepence for other manual work. If they do not work on the estate, but are employed elsewhere, they are paid from eight to twelvepence for agricultural labour, with their team, and from threepence to sixpence for their own work.

The production of the Soil is not equal every year. On an average of five years, the Grains yield annually in the following proportion, on the Proprietors' land:—

Rye.....	five . fold.
Wheat.....	eight . d°
Barley.....	ten . d°
Buck Wheat.....	five . d°
Oats.....	six . d°
Peas.....	ten . d°
Millet.	twelve d°

The consumption of the Peasantry is about 17,690 quarters of Grain; their surplus produce, amounting to about 8,400 quarters, they sell in the country.

The annual Consumption, for account of the Proprietor, together with Seed, amounts to 6,130 quarters, namely:—

Rye	1,798	quarter.	{
Wheat.....	261	d°	
Barley ..	2,022	d°	
Oats.....	1,483	d°	
Buck Wheat	494	d°	
Peas.	117	d°	
Millet.....	25	d°	

6,200 quarters.

Remaining for Sale:—

Rye	1,034	'quarter.	{
Wheat.....	809	d°	
Oats.....	629	d°	
Buck Wheat.....	359	d°	

2,831 d°

The Contributions and Taxes paid
by the Lord of the Manor, £. 1,404 7 6 sterling;
amount annually to

Viz.—Tenth Groschen tax..... £. 690 0 0 sterling.
Military contribution..... 135 0 0 "
Excise 558 10 0 "
Duty work, and Chimney tax 20 17 6 "

Those paid by the Inhabitants amount to £. 666 5 0 sterling;

Viz. Military..... £. 275 0 0 sterling.
Chimney tax..... 236 5 0 "
Duty work..... 155 0 0 "

During the last five years the Estates have not yielded any Profit. There were, on the contrary, the following Losses on them:—

For the year 1820-21	£. 1,275 0 0 sterling
„ „ „ 1821-22	1,150 0 0 "
„ „ „ 1822-23	1,075 0 0 "
„ „ „ 1823-24	1,450 0 0 "
„ „ „ 1824-25	2,950 0 0 "

Together..... £. 7,900 0 0 sterling.

Translation of Appendix, N^o. 19.

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITIES of GRAIN Shipped down
the Vistula, through the City of Thorn, from RUSSIA and POLAND, to
DANZIG, ELBING, in the Years 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821,
1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825.

Translation of Appendix, N° 19.

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITIES of GRAIN Shipped
POLAND, to DANZIG, ELBING, in the Years 1816, 1817,

	From Russia.					From	
	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Peas.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1816	62,221	115	252	....	....	2,048	....
1817	81,733	51,267	1,535	....	535	2,108	3,526
1818	100,750	22,281	1,744	4	271	3,895	51
1819	139,325	51,568	1,306	378	17,656	1,841	1,695
1820	122,860	37,611	717	599	3,819	3,305	804
1821	31,277	15,541	850	291	2,027	1,057	305
1822	14,013	....	....	....	8	646	....
1823	20,684	5	....	....	17	1,976	....
1824	25,137	1,367	62	....	25	8,278	5
1825	13,352	1,471	309	137	....	240	....
	611,352	181,224	6,775	1,409	24,358	25,394	6,386

I do herewith duly certify, That the quantities as above stated
extracted from authentic papers, and

Thorn, 23rd of August, 1825.

- - - Translation of Appendix, N° 19.

down the Vistula, through the City of Thorn, from RUSSIA and
1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825.

Austria.			From Poland.				
Barley.	Peas.	Oats.	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Peas.	Oats.
Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
12	....	....	60,173	3,856	264	4	.58
1,143	....	186	111,542	66,415	2,687	13	721
51	....	23	143,395	44,663	3,590	12	5,472
101	107	669	141,166	53,261	1,734	482	18,326
58	188	104	126,164	38,415	775	932	3,922
70	48	88	32,335	15,846	920	339	2,115
....	....	....	16,328	5,185	64	12	1,267
67	....	581	34,943	5,108	7	4	354
....	....	17	93,968	4,009	65	....	17
....	1	....	176,215	7,528	487	496	27
1,502	344	1,668	936,229	244,280	10,593	2,296	32,390

(Scheffel Anzahl in the original German Account) have been
the Registers of the Custom House.

Mellin, Burgomaster.

Translation of Appendix, No. 20.

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITIES of GRAIN imported into SILESIA and the Grand Duchy of POSEN, from POLAND and AUSTRIA, in the Years 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824.

	SILESIA.			GRAND DUCHY OF POSEN.		
	Wheat.	Rye, Barley, Oats,	Wheat.	Rye, Barley.		
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1819	1,289	83,053	3,424	14,235		
1820	2,041	32,636	5,644	18,526		
1821	2,580	24,279	3,741	20,953		
1822	4,079	60,494	3,782	21,642		
1823	6,913	36,216	3,679	9,141		
1824	7,329	13,455	3,524	6,106		
	24,231	251,063	23,767	90,603		

The Returns previous to the Year 1819 are wanting.

APPENDIX, NO. 21—REDUCED FROM POLISH TO ENGLISH MONEY.

LIST OF PRICES IN WARSAW AND PRAG, OF THE LAST TEN YEARS;—REDUCED FROM POLISH TO ENGLISH MONEY AND MEASURES. EACH PRICE IS A MEDIUM OF THE WHOLE YEARS PRICES, FROM THE 1ST JANUARY TO THE LAST OF DECEMBER.

Per Quarter.	RYE.	WHEAT.	FIELD PEAS.	GARDEN PEAS.	FRENCH BEANS.	BUCK WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.	Per Quarter.	
									s.	d.
1815	29 3 <i>4</i>	40 7 <i>1</i> ₂	34 11 <i>1</i> ₂	21 11 <i>1</i> ₂	26 3	70 10 <i>1</i> ₂	17 1	18 11	20 9	6 <i>4</i>
1816	24 5	34 11 <i>1</i> ₂	51 3 <i>1</i> ₂	29 3 <i>1</i> ₂	40 9 <i>1</i> ₂	70 10 <i>1</i> ₂	19 2 <i>1</i> ₂	18 3 <i>1</i> ₂	14 5 <i>1</i> ₂	15 0 <i>1</i> ₂
1817	29 9	42 9	42 9	27 2	39 1	69 7 <i>1</i> ₂	17 4 <i>1</i> ₂	21 4 <i>1</i> ₂	21 4 <i>1</i> ₂	15 3
1818	26 9	39 11 <i>1</i> ₂	39 11 <i>1</i> ₂	19 1 <i>1</i> ₂	30 6 <i>1</i> ₂	51 3 <i>1</i> ₂	14 7 <i>1</i> ₂	16 2	11 7 <i>1</i> ₂	11 7 <i>1</i> ₂
1819	20 1 <i>1</i> ₂	22 11 <i>1</i> ₂	13 9	13 6 <i>1</i> ₂	19 5 <i>1</i> ₂	32 1 <i>1</i> ₂	9 6	10 5 <i>1</i> ₂	8 4 <i>1</i> ₂	8
1820	13 9	25 2 <i>1</i> ₂	13 9	12 3 <i>1</i> ₂	18 10 <i>1</i> ₂	33 3 <i>1</i> ₂	10 6 <i>1</i> ₂	10 3 <i>1</i> ₂	7 7 <i>1</i> ₂	7
1821	13 9	25 8 <i>1</i> ₂	20 3	18 7 <i>1</i> ₂	26 4 <i>1</i> ₂	44 8 <i>1</i> ₂	14 5	14 2 <i>1</i> ₂	9 4	9
1822	16 5 <i>1</i> ₂	25 8 <i>1</i> ₂	23 5	32 1 <i>1</i> ₂	43 7	16 0 <i>1</i> ₂	13 9	9 8 <i>1</i> ₂	9 8 <i>1</i> ₂	9
1823	16 5 <i>1</i> ₂	20 3	13 9	8 0 <i>1</i> ₂	17 5 <i>1</i> ₂	24 5 <i>1</i> ₂	8 0 <i>1</i> ₂	6 10 <i>1</i> ₂	6 3	6
1824	7 3 <i>1</i> ₂	13 9	13 9	19 3 <i>1</i> ₂	27 10 <i>1</i> ₂	48 11 <i>1</i> ₂	14 7	15 3 <i>1</i> ₂	11 3 <i>1</i> ₂	11 3 <i>1</i> ₂
Average..	19 9 <i>1</i> ₂	31 0 <i>1</i> ₂	19 3 <i>1</i> ₂	27 10 <i>1</i> ₂	48 11 <i>1</i> ₂	14 7	15 3 <i>1</i> ₂	11 3 <i>1</i> ₂	11 3 <i>1</i> ₂	11 3 <i>1</i> ₂

Appendix, N^o. 22—Reduced into English Money.

REDUCTION into English Measures and Money of the MARKET PRICES per Quarter of RYE and WHEAT in WARSAW, from the 24th June 1796, to the 24th June 1820.

The Price of every year being the medium of all Prices through the whole year from Midsummer to Midsummer, for One Quarter.

YEAR.	RYE.	WHEAT.
	s. d.	s. d.
179 ⁶	11 1	20 9
179 ⁷	12 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
179 ⁸	15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 5
179 ⁹	20 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
180 ⁰	28 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
180 ¹	19 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
180 ²	19 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 2
180 ³	20 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 5
180 ⁴	28 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 6
180 ⁵	40 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
180 ⁶	34 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
180 ⁷	30 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	38 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
180 ⁸	29 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	37 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
180 ⁹	13 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
180 ¹⁰	9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
18 ¹¹ ₁₂	21 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	29 1
18 ¹² ₁₃	15 8	23 0
18 ¹³ ₁₄	13 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
18 ¹⁴ ₁₅	29 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 ¹⁵ ₁₆	23 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	34 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
18 ¹⁶ ₁₇	28 6	47 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
18 ¹⁷ ₁₈	27 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	45 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
18 ¹⁸ ₁₉	25 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 6
18 ¹⁹ ₂₀	16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average.....	22 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 0 $\frac{1}{4}$

Translation of Appendix, No. 23.

With the Measure and Money calculated in English Denominations from the Polish Cracow Returns.

AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT of the PRICES of the best Qualities of WHEAT and RYE, extracted from the Market Returns of the Free Town of CRACOW, on the 25th of September, 1825.

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.		RYE.	
			Quarter.		Quarter.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
1814	June	7, 8	33	4	24	6
		13, 14	30	—	24	6
		20, 21	27	9	24	6
		27, 28	26	8	25	7
..	July	4, 5	26	8	23	5
		11, 12	26	8	23	5
		18, 19	27	9	23	11
..	August	16	30	1	23	5
		22, 23	33	4	25	—
		29, 30	28	11	21	2
..	September	5, 6	30	1	22	4
		12, 13	32	4	25	7
		19, 20	33	4	26	1
		26, 27	34	5	26	9
..	October	3, 4	33	4	26	9
		10, 11	32	3	27	10
		17, 18	31	1	30	1
		24, 25	35	7	31	8
		31	34	5	31	2
..	November	7, 8	34	5	30	7
		14, 15	36	8	30	7
		21, 22	38	11	30	7
		28, 29	37	9	30	1

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.		RYE.	
			Quarter.		Quarter.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
1814	December	5, 6	37	9	31	2
		12, 13	37	9	32	4
		19, 20	36	8	31	2
		26, 27	37	9	31	8
1815	January	2, 3	35	7	31	2
		9, 10	33	4	31	2
		16, 17	33	4	31	8
		23, 24	34	5	32	4
		30, 31	32	10	32	4
		6, 7	33	4	33	11
..	February	13, 14	36	8	36	2
		20, 21	37	9	37	3
		27, 28	37	9	36	9
		6, 7	38	11	38	4
..	March	13, 14	41	1	39	5
		20, 21	41	1	40	1
	
..	April	4	41	1	38	11
		10, 11	37	9	36	9
		17, 18	35	7	33	5
		24, 25	31	1	26	9
..	May	1, 2	33	4	29	6
		9	35	7	30	7
		16	34	5	31	2
		22, 23	31	1	29	6
		29, 30	31	1	27	10
	
..	June	5, 6	29	6	27	4
		12, 13	27	9	26	9
		19, 20	27	9	26	9
		26, 27	28	11	26	9
..	July	3, 4	27	9	27	10
		10, 11	28	3	27	10
		17, 18	33	4	31	2
		24, 25	33	4	29	-

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.		RYE.	
			Quarter.		Quarter.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
1815	August	1	34	5	26	9
		7, 8	33	4	25	7
		14	27	10	20	1
		21, 22	26	1	16	2
		28, 29	26	9	16	18
	September	4, 5	26	9	18	11
..	..	11, 12	26	9	21	8
..	..	18, 19	26	9	21	8
..	..	25, 26	29	5	21	2
..	October	2, 3	29	5	21	2
..		9, 10	30	1	21	2
..		16, 17	29	-	21	2
..		23, 24	30	1	23	5
..		30, 31	29	-	22	4
..	November	6, 7	31	2	24	6
..		13, 14	29	-	23	5
..		20, 21	29	-	22	4
..		27, 28	29	-	20	1
..	December	4, 5	26	9	17	10
..		11, 12	25	7	17	2
..		18, 19	24	6	16	1
..		25	—	—	—	—
1816	January	2	23	8	17	2
		8, 9	23	5	17	10
		15, 16	23	-	17	10
		22, 23	22	4	17	10
	..	29, 30	21	9	17	10
..	Febr	5, 6	21	9	18	11
..		12, 13	22	4	18	11
..		19, 20	22	4	18	11
..		26, 27	22	4	18	11

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.		RYE.	
			Quarter.		Quarter	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
1816	March	4, 5	23	4	18	11
		11, 12	25	-	20	1
		18, 19	25	7	20	1
		26	25	7	20	7
..	April	1, 2	23	11	18	11
		7, 9	24	7	20	1
		15, 16				
		22, 23	22	10	17	10
		29, 30	21	9	17	10
..	May	6, 7	20	8	17	10
		13, 14	22	4	18	11
		20, 21	25	7	21	2
		27, 28	26	9	23	5
..	June	4	27	10	24	6
		10, 11	30	1	24	6
		17, 18	29	-	23	5
		24, 25	30	1	24	6
..	July	1, 2	33	4	27	3
		8, 9	37	9	30	1
		15, 16	32	4	23	11
		22, 23	31	2	23	5
		29, 30	32	10	23	5
..	August	5, 6	38	11	26	9
		12, 13	33	4	25	7
		19, 20	36	9	26	9
		26, 27	42	4	31	2
..	September	2, 3	50	1	38	11
		9, 10	46	9	36	9
		16, 17	49	-	37	10
		23, 24	49	-	36	9

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.		RYE.	
			Quarter.		Quarter.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
1816	October	1	47	10	36	9
		7, 8	46	9	36	9
		14, 15	46	9	37	10
		21, 22	44	6	36	9
		28, 29	46	9	37	10
..	November	4, 5	46	9	38	4
		11, 12	47	10	41	2
		18, 19	49	-	45	8
		25, 26	49	-	46	9
..	December	2, 3	54	6	46	9
		9, 10	51	2	44	6
		16, 17	51	2	44	6
		23, 24	53	5	42	4
		30, 31	51	2	42	4
1817	January	6, 7	50	1	41	2
		13, 14	47	10	40	1
		20, 21	46	9	40	1
		27, 28	47	10	40	1
..	February	3, 4	50	1	42	4
		10, 11	49	-	42	4
		17, 18	50	1	41	2
		24, 25	49	-	41	2
..	March	3, 4	50	1	40	1
		10, 11	50	1	40	1
		17, 18	49	-	38	11
		24	50	1	40	1
..	April	1	47	10	35	8
		7, 8	-	-	-	-
		14, 15	46	9	35	8
		21, 22	46	9	33	5
		28, 29	50	1	35	8

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.		RYE.	
			Quarter.		Quarter	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
1817	May	5, 6	46	9	34	6
		2, 13	49	-	35	8
		19, 20	47	10	36	9
		27	47	10	36	9
..	June	3, 2	53	5	41	2
		9, 10	47	10	40	1
		16, 17	51	2	41	2
		23, 24	50	1	42	4
..	July	1	52	4	43	8
		7, 8	52	6	44	6
		14, 15	53	5	44	6
		21, 22	54	6	44	6
		28, 29	57	10	46	9
..	August	4, 5	51	2	33	5
		11, 12	37	10	26	9
		18, 19	40	1	29	-
		25, 26	40	1	29	-
..	September	1, 2	40	1	29	-
		9	38	11	27	10
		15, 16	38	11	27	10
		22, 23	37	10	27	10
		29, 30	35	8	26	9
..	October	6, 7	29	-	24	6
		13, 14	29	-	25	7
		20, 21	29	-	25	7
		27, 28	29	-	24	6
..	November	3, 4	31	2	25	7
		10, 11	33	5	25	7
		17, 18	34	5	26	9
		24, 25	35	8	26	9

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.		RYE.	
			Quarter.		Quarter.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
1817	December	1	33	5	25	7
		7	33	5	24	6
		14, 15	32	4	23	5
		21, 22	29	-	23	5
		28, 29	27	10	22	4
1818	January	5	27	10	22	4
		12, 13	27	10	21	2
		18, 19	29	-	22	4
		26, 27	29	-	21	2
	February	2, 3	-	-	-	4
..	..	9, 10	33	5	22	4
..	..	16, 17	31	2	22	4
..	..	23, 24	30	1	21	2
..	March	2, 3	29	-	21	2
		9, 10	29	-	21	8
		16, 17	26	9	20	1
		24	-	-	-	-
		31	27	10	18	11
..	April	6, 7	26	9	17	10
		13, 14	23	5	16	8
		20, 21	23	5	16	1
		27, 28	23	5	16	1
..	May	4, 5	24	6	16	1
		12	26	9	16	8
		18, 19	26	9	16	8
		25, 26	25	7	15	7
..	June	1, 2	24	6	15	7
		8, 9	25	7	16	8
		15, 16	25	7	20	1
		22, 23	26	9	23	5
		30	29	-	23	5

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.		RYE.	
			Quarter.	Quarter.	s.	d.
1818	July	6, 7	30	1	22	4
..	..	13, 14	30	1	21	2
..	..	20, 21	29	-	20	1
..	..	27, 28	30	1	16	8
..	August	3, 4	32	4	17	10
..	..	10, 11	31	2	18	11
..	..	17, 18	30	1	17	10
..	..	24, 25	29	-	15	7
..	September	1	29	-	16	1
..	..	14, 15	35	8	16	1
..	..	21, 22	31	2	17	10
..	..	28, 29	32	4	18	4
..	October	5, 6	33	5	18	11
..	..	12, 13	32	4	18	11
..	..	19, 20	30	1	17	10
..	..	26, 27	29	-	16	8
..	November	2, 3	27	10	16	1
..	..	9, 10	29	-	16	8
..	..	16, 17	27	10	15	7
..	..	23, 24	29	1	15	7
..	December	1	30	1	15	7
..	..	7	29	-	13	11
..	..	14, 15	27	10	13	5
..	..	21, 22	29	-	14	6
..	..	28, 29	30	1	15	7
1819	January	4, 5	31	2	14	6
..	..	11, 12	30	1	13	5
..	..	18, 19	29	-	13	5
..	..	25, 26	26	9	12	3
..	February	1	25	7	12	9
..	..	8, 9	26	9	12	9
..	..	15, 16	26	9	13	5
..	..	22, 23	26	9	13	5

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.	RYE.
			Quarter.	Quarter.
1819	March	1, 2	27 10	15 7
		8, 9	26 9	14 6
		15, 16	27 10	13 5
		22, 23	26 9	13 5
		29, 30	27 10	13 5
..	April	5, 6	26 9	13 5
		13	—	—
		19, 20	24 6	12 3
		26, 27	23 5	12 3
..	May	3, 4	22 4	11 8
		10, 11	24 6	11 8
		17, 18	22 4	11 8
		24, 25	23 5	12 3
..	June	1	24 6	12 9
		7, 8	23 5	12 3
		14, 15	21 2	11 2
		21, 22	20 7	11 2
		28, 29	—	—
..	July	8, 9	23 5	12 3
		12, 13	21 2	12 3
		19, 20	23 5	12 3
		26, 27	23 5	12 9
..	August	2, 3	20 1	12 3
		9, 10	20 1	12 9
		16, 17	20 1	12 9
		23, 24	20 1	12 3
		30, 31	21 2	12 3
..	September	6, 7	19 6	12 5
		13, 14	21 1	12 3
		20, 21	21 2	12 11
		27, 28	18 4	11 8

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.	RYE.
			Quarter.	Quarter.
			s. d.	s. d.
1819	October	4, 5	17 4	10 6
		11, 12	17 4	10 6
		18, 19	16 8	10 6
		25, 26	15 7	10 6
	November	2	14 6	10 5
		8, 9	15 7	10 6
		15, 16	16 8	11 2
		22, 23	17 4	10 -
		29, 30	14 6	9 5
..	December	6, 7	15 7	8 11
		13, 14	14 6	9 5
		20, 21	16 1	9 5
		27, 28	15 7	9 5
1820	January	3, 4	13 5	9 5
		10, 11	14 6	8 11
		17, 18	13 5	8 3
		24, 25	13 5	8 11
..	February	1	13 5	8 3
		7, 8	13 5	8 3
		14, 15	13 5	8 3
		21, 22	14 6	8 11
		28, 29	14 6	7 9
..	March	6, 7	12 3	7 9
		13, 14	13 11	7 7
		20, 21	15 -	8 3
		27, 28	16 8	8 3
..	April	4	- -	- -
		10, 11	22 4	11 8
		17, 18	16 8	10 -
		24, 25	15 7	10 -
..	May	1, 2	16 1	10 -
		8, 9	18 11	11 2
		15, 16	20 1	11 2
		22, 23	16 8	11 2
		29, 30	16 8	11 2

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.		RYE.	
			Quarter.	s. d.	Quarter.	s. d.
1820	June	5, 6	18	11	10	-
..	..	12, 13	16	8	9	3
..	..	19, 20	16	8	10	6
..	..	26, 27	16	8	10	6
..	July	3, 4	18	11	10	6
..	..	10, 11	17	10	10	6
..	..	17, 18	18	11	10	6
..	..	24, 25	17	10	11	2
..	August	1	18	4	11	2
..	..	7, 8	18	4	11	2
..	..	14	17	10	11	2
..	..	21, 22	17	10	11	2
..	..	28, 29	18	4	10	6
..	September	4, 5	20	7	12	3
..	..	11, 12	20	1	13	5
..	..	18, 19	17	10	11	2
..	..	25, 26	16	8	11	2
..	October	2, 3	16	8	12	3
..	..	9, 10	18	11	13	5
..	..	16, 17	20	1	14	6
..	..	23, 24	22	4	14	6
..	..	30, 31	23	5	15	-
..	November	6, 7	24	6	15	7
..	..	13, 14	24	6	16	8
..	..	20, 21	24	6	15	7
..	..	27, 28	21	8	14	6
..	December	4, 5	20	1	13	11
..	..	11, 12	20	1	13	11
..	..	18, 19	20	1	14	6
..	..	25, 26	—	—	—	—

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.	RYE.
			Quarter.	Quarter.
			s. d.	s. d.
1821	January	2	20 1	14 6
		8, 9	18 4	11 8
		15, 16	18 11	11 2
		22, 23	18 11	12 3
		29, 30	17 10	11 8
..	February	5, 6	17 10	11 8
		12, 13	17 2	11 2
		19, 20	17 10	11 2
		26, 27	18 4	11 8
..	March	5, 6	17 10	11 8
		12, 13	18 2	12 3
		19, 20	18 4	12 3
		27	20 1	13 5
..	April	2, 3	22 4	14 6
		9, 10	23 5	15 7
		16, 17	21 8	14 6
		24	20 7	13 11
..	May	1	18 4	12 3
		7	17 10	12 3
		14, 15	16 8	11 2
		21, 22	17 2	11 8
		28, 29	17 10	13 5
..	June	4, 5	18 11	13 5
		12	17 10	13 5
		18, 19	18 4	13 11
		25, 26	17 10	13 5
..	July	2, 3	18 11	13 11
		9, 10	20 1	15 7
		16, 17	22 4	19 5
		23, 24	18 4	15 7
		30, 31	20 1	15 7
..	August	6, 7	22 4	17 10
		13, 14	22 4	18 4
		20, 21	22 4	18 11
		27, 28	22 10	20 1

Year.	Months.	Day..	WHEAT.	RYE.
			Quarter.	Quarter.
			s. d.	s. d.
1821	September	3, 4	22 10	20 1
		10, 11	21 2	21 .2
		17, 18	21 8	20 .1
		24, 25	21 2	17 10
	October	1, 2	24 6	22 .4
....	....	8, 9	25 7	21 .2
....	....	15, 16	29 -	23 .5
....	....	22, 23	29 -	23 .5
....	....	29, 30	29 -	25 7
....	November	6, 7	26 9	22 .4
....		12, 13	28 4	21 .8
....		19, 20	27 10	23 .5
....		26, 27	27 10	23 5
....	December	3, 4	27 10	23 .5
....		10, 11	27 3	22 .4
....		17, 18	26 9	21 2
1822	January	7, 8	26 1	21 2
....		14, 15	24 6	20 .1
....		21, 22	23 5	19 5
....		28, 29	22 4	20 1
....	February	4, 5	25 -	22 4
....		11, 12	25 7	22 4
....		18, 19	24 6	22 4
....		25, 26	24 6	22 4
....	March	4, 5	24 6	21 2
....		11, 12	24 6	21 2
....		18, 19	23 5	21 2
....		26	23 11	21 2
....	April	1, 2	23 5	20 .7
....		8, 9	-	-
....		15, 16	23 11	21 2
....		22, 23	24 6	20 7
....		29, 30	23 11	20 .7

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.		RYE.	
			Quarter.		Quarter.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
1822	May	6, 7	23	11	20	7
		13, 14	23	5	20	1
		20, 21	22	10	20	7
		28	22	4	20	1
	June	3, 4	22	4	20	1
....	....	10, 11	22	4	20	1
....	....	17, 18	24	6	21	2
....	....	24, 25	26	1	22	4
....	July	1, 2	26	9	22	4
....		8, 9	24	6	17	10
....		15, 16	24	6	16	8
....		22, 23	24	6	17	10
....		29, 30	22	4	16	8
....	August	5, 6	22	4	16	.8..
....		12, 13	18	11	15	.7..
....		19, 20	18	11	15	.7..
....		26, 27	18	11	16	1..
....	September	2, 3	18	11	15	7
....		9, 10	19	5	15	.7..
....		16, 17	18	11	15	7
....		23, 24	20	3	17	10
....	October	1	19	5	16	.1..
....		7, 8	20	1	17	10..
....		14, 15	18	11	16	.8..
....		21, 22	18	11	16	8
....		28, 29	18	11	17	10..
....	November	4, 5	18	4	16	.8..
....		11, 12	20	1	16	.8..
....		18, 19	18	11	18	11
....		25, 26	18	9	17	10..
....	December	2, 3	17	2	16	.8..
....		9, 10	17	10	17	2
....		16, 17	16	8	16	.1..
....		23, 24	17	10	17	10
....		30, 31	17	10	17	10

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.		RYE.	
			Quarter.		Quarter.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
1823	January	7	17	10	17	10
		13, 14	18	11	17	10
		20, 21	18	4	17	10
		27, 28	17	10	17	10
	February	3, 4	18	4	18	11
....	....	10, 11	17	2	17	10
....	....	17, 18	18	4	17	10
....	....	24, 25	18	4	18	4
....	March	3, 4	18	4	18	11
....	....	10, 11	18	4	19	5
....	....	17, 18	19	10	20	1
....	....	24, 25	19	5	19	5
....	April	8	19	5	19	5
....	....	15	18	11	18	4
....	....	21, 22	18	11	18	4
....	....	28, 29	18	4	17	10
....	May	5, 6	17	10	17	8
....	....	12, 13	17	10	17	4
....	....	20	18	4	17	10
....	....	26, 27	18	11	17	10
....	June	2, 3	21	8	18	11
....	....	9, 10	20	1	18	11
....	....	16, 17	18	11	17	10
....	....	23, 24	18	11	17	10
....	July	1	17	10	17	10
....	....	7, 8	16	8	13	5
....	....	14, 15	16	8	13	5
....	....	21, 22	16	8	12	9
....	....	28, 29	17	10	13	5
....	August	4, 5	17	10	12	9
....	....	11, 12	17	10	12	3
....	....	18, 19	17	10	11	2
....	....	25, 26	15	7	8	3

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.		RYE.	
			Quarter.		Quarter.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
1823	September	1, 2	15	9	8	11
		9	16	1	8	11
		15, 16	16	8	9	5
		22, 23	15	7	8	11
		29, 30	15	7	9	5
..	October	6, 7	15	7	9	5
		13, 14	14	6	9	5
		20, 21	13	11	9	5
		27, 28	13	5	8	11
..	November	3, 4	14	11	9	5
		10, 11	14	6	9	5
		17, 18	14	6	8	11
		24, 25	14	6	8	11
..	December	1, 2	14	6	8	3
		9	14	6	8	3
		15, 16	13	11	7	9
		22, 23	13	5	7	9
		29, 30	12	9	8	3
1824	January	5	13	5	8	3
		12, 13	12	3	7	9
		19, 20	12	3	7	9
		26, 27	11	2	7	2
..	February	3	10	7	7	2
		9, 10	11	8	7	9
		16, 17	14	6	7	9
		23, 24	14	6	7	9
..	March	1, 2	13	5	8	11
		9, 10	13	5	8	3
		15, 16	13	5	8	3
		22, 23	13	3	8	3
		29, 30	13	5	7	9

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.		RYE.	
			Quarter.		Quarter.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
1824	April	5, 6	14	6	8	3
		12, 13	13	11	7	9
		19, 20	—	—	—	—
		26, 27	13	5	7	9
..	May	3, 4	12	8	6	8
		10, 11	12	11	7	2
		17, 18	12	3	6	8
		24, 25	11	8	6	8
..	June	1	11	8	7	—
		8	11	2	7	—
		14, 15	12	3	7	2
		21, 22	11	8	6	10
		28	12	11	7	2
..	July	5, 6	12	10	6	10
		12, 13	12	9	7	2
		19, 20	12	3	7	4
		26, 27	12	9	7	4
..	August	2, 3	12	9	7	—
		9, 10	13	5	7	9
		16, 17	12	9	7	9
		23, 24	12	3	8	—
		30, 31	11	8	7	9
..	September	6, 7	11	2	7	2
		13, 14	12	3	7	9
		20, 21	12	9	7	9
		27, 28	12	3	8	1
..	October	4, 5	11	8	7	2
		11, 12	11	8	7	2
		18, 19	11	8	7	2
		25, 26	12	3	7	9

Year.	Months.	Day.	WHEAT.		RYE.	
			Quarter.		Quarter.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
1824	November.	2	11	10	7	9
		8, 9	11	8	7	4
		15, 16	11	2	7	2
		22, 23	12	3	7	9
		29, 30	12	3	7	2
	December	6, 7	12	3	7	2
		13, 14	11	8	6	8
		20, 21	12	9	7	2
		27, 28	—	—	—	—
		3, 4	12	3	7	2
1825.	January	10, 11	12	3	7	—
		17, 18	11	8	6	8
		24, 25	11	2	6	1
		1	10	7	5	11
	February	7, 8	11	2	6	1
		14, 15	11	8	6	1
		21, 22	11	8	6	8
		1	12	3	6	8
	March	7, 8	11	8	6	1
		14, 15	12	3	6	8
		21, 22	12	3	6	8
		29, 30	12	3	6	8
		5	—	—	—	—
	April	11, 12	12	9	6	8
		18, 19	12	3	6	8
		25, 26	12	3	6	8
		2	12	5	6	8
	May	9, 10	11	10	6	8
		16, 17	11	10	6	8
		24	11	8	6	8
		30, 31	12	5	6	1

In testimony of its authenticity,

Golembiowski.

Translation of Appendix, N°. 24.
With the Money and Measures rendered into
English denominations.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY and OATS, imported into DANZIG, and exported from the same place, from the Year 1650 to the Year 1825, as also their highest and lowest prices during the same period.

Translation of Appendix, No. 24, with the Money

AN ACCOUNT of the Quanties of WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY
place, from the Year 1650 to the Year 1825, as also their highest

YEAR.	Importation.			
	WHEAT. Quarters.	RYE. Quarters.	BARLEY. Quarters.	OATS. Quarters.
1650....
1651....
1652....
1653....
1654....
1655....
1656....
1657....
1658....
1659....
1660....
1661....
1662....	No Returns.	.....	.....	.....
1663....		.....	.....	.....
1664....
1665....
1666....
1668....
1669....
1670....
1671....
1672....
1673....
1674....
1675....

War with Sweden from 1657 to 1660.

and Measures rendered into English denominations.

and OATS, imported into DANTZIG, and exported from the same and lowest prices during the same period.

Exportation.				
WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	YEAR.
Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	
130,567½	419,837	15,477	....	..1650
86,121	267,372	6,473	....	..1651
55,923	281,305	11,077	....	..1652
101,546	354,785	17,546	....	..1653
75,159	394,075	2,940	....	..1654
47,922	63,483	....	....	..1655
....	....	....	....	..1656
....	....	....	....	..1657
....	....	....	....	..1658
3,884	1,327	138	21	..1659
30,943	....	....	....	..1660
216,951	....	....	....	..1661
85,806	270,163	....	....	..1662
66,785	223,537	3,076	976	..1663
40,982	174,798	....	....	..1664
25,893	144,170	....	....	..1665
33,847	144,035	....	....	..1666
127,695	343,119	41,874	1,985	..1668
108,350	313,591	22,170	210	..1669
128,756	298,746	37,904	3,667	..1670
99,750	208,866	7,822	1,811	..1671
35,218	109,967	1,922	....	..1672
69,080	84,084	9,660	1,764	..1673
140,343	228,511	6,583	892	..1674
87,497	175,476	6,111	368	..1675
1,799,048	4,506,247	190,773	11,694	

Translation of Appendix, No. 24.—*Continued.*

Importation.

YEAR.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1676..	47,271	154,686	....	....
1677..	55,335	191,310	....	....
1678..	95,309	259,266	12,758	840
1679..	....	....	....	....
1680..	185,535	346,405	30,145	2,077
1681..	....	....	....	....
1682..	....	....	....	....
1683..	192,539	302,085	17,955	2,615
1684..	187,015	330,309	26,103	997
1685..	187,173	369,810	46,063	3,077
1686..	185,294	326,036	39,386	2,425
1687..	206,325	381,360	30,786	725
1688..	134,367	299,554	28,980	2,499
1689..	126,221	327,716	34,156	893
1690..	79,569	157,951	15,246	2,152
1691..	59,693	113,133	6,298	420
1692..	72,219	137,823	5,302	1,260
1693..	88,053	183,687	12,379	892
1694..	99,572	199,164	16,086	....
1695..	79,548	171,770	5,345	2,730
1696..	59,987	101,566	15,750	1,102
1697..	71,053	162,740	14,648	2,026
1698..	....	....	....	....
1699..	73,154	146,737	30,544	1,123
1700..	38,640	111,626	12,978	378
	2,323,869	4,774,734	400,908	28,231

Translation of Appendix, N° 24.—*Continued.*

Exportation.				
WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	YEAR.
Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	
49,424	144,774	5,103	63	..1676
55,283	127,543	4,200	3,286	..1677
219,072	224,521	18,554	2,930	..1678
130,022	399,420	16,054	....	..1679
112,528	271,026	9,597	1,165	..1680
128,426	331,201	17,315	7,760	..1681
147,819	222,936	19,897	2,226	..1682
172,200	320,407	16,206	1,166	..1683
249,081	343,602	35,437	2,362	..1684
206,682	355,183	50,369	4,442	..1685
155,138	305,603	34,503	10	..1686
114,996	289,663	39,469	1,722	..1687
108,738	263,214	33,117	798	..1688
125,826	291,007	27,772	42	..1689
66,759	140,469	5,481	199	..1690
80,661	93,544	11,288	378	..1691
114,377	118,419	12,096	630	..1692
203,164	210,284	7,140	1,103	..1693
192,224	208,383	21,893	179	..1694
102,637	126,546	8,095	....	..1695
65,079	139,534	14,185	21	..1696
88,651	257,481	38,084	2,195	..1697
106,586	223,713	28,140	840	..1698
94,489	177,344	22,491	619	..1699
32,571	101,241	11,498	21	..1700
3,122,433	5,687,058	507,984	34,157	

Translation of Appendix, N° 24.—Continued.

Year.	Importation.			Exportation.		
	WHEAT.		RYE.	BARRLEY.		OATS.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1701	39,995	131,271	10,290	1,533	33,821	2,866
1702	64,995	218,509	13,776	1,648	42,872	6,216
1703	23,289	59,294	5,394	160	33,106	60,365
1704	46,778	122,714	4,557	798	50,935	121,360
1705	50,788	168,514	3,213	609	66,032	151,368
1706	77,070	212,719	8,463	283	72,261	169,220
1707	75,086	115,332	13,083	210	63,998	118,745
1708	28,381	70,644	8,904	704	95,896	183,078
1709	47,450	120,580	14,501	3,181	61,230	173,607
1710	32,665	73,847	22,837	10,519	37,233	72,628
1711	51,051	209,790	28,161	6,373	45,350	177,766
1712	83,958	268,432	1,795	8,657	81,395	253,827
1713	107,719	275,835	27,148	9,177	127,659	296,457
1714	55,157	138,054	21,399	9,051	47,680	74,503
1715	20,947	36,468	15,939	7,760	10,647	23,971
1716	25,925	95,561	16,939	5,449	19,059	61,320
1717	45,790	104,170	13,387	3,297	36,204	66,423
1718	34,818	132,079	13,797	2,950	23,268	140,721
1719	45,192	163,002	12,390	6,187	53,456	195,615
1720	29,904	139,587	10,941	5,397	36,624	136,455
1721	75,411	287,669	17,052	7,570	58,452	188,254
1722	81,049	290,797	27,321	7,854	66,182	246,808
1723	88,347	364,938	36,456	10,584	96,547	352,348
1724	82,887	320,439	29,893	8,673	43,740	8,705
1725	110,828	310,915	35,742	10,237	120,404	257,937
	1,425,480	4,440 458	413,578	125,890	1,494,883	4,252,497
						34,735
						141,732

Translation of Appendix, N° 24.—Continued.

Lowest Prices.												Highest Prices.																							
WHEAT.				RYE.				HARKEV.				OATS.				WHISKAT.				RYE.				HARKEV.				OATS.				Year.			
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.						
7	11—15	0	6	3—6	7	4	0—5	3	3—5	0	10	2—18	0	0	6—7	11	5	8—5	11	4	0—4	9	1702	1701	1702	1701									
7	6—15	9	6	3—6	5	4	0—4	8	3—0	2	8	8—15	0	0	9—8	3	4	0—5	8	3	9—4	0	1703	1704	1703	1704									
7	9—15	0	6	0—5	8	4	4—4	6	2	10—3	0	9	5—10	0	0	9—7	2	0	0—4	11	3	5—3	9	1705	1706	1705	1706								
6	0—14	3	4	6—5	10	4	2—4	6	3	0—3	2	12	0—15	0	0	3—7	1	0	0—4	11	3	7—3	11	1706	1707	1706	1707								
7	2—15	0	4	9—6	0	4	6—5	1	3	0—3	7	8	3—15	0	0	5—6	7	5	8—5	11	0	0—5	0	1707	1708	1707	1708								
7	11—14	3	6	0—6	7	5	8—6	0	3	7—3	9	14	8—20	3	11	8—13	2	7	0—7	11	4	0—5	5	1708	1709	1708	1709								
15	0—20	3	12	0—13	1	7	6—7	11	26	3—45	3	19	6—20	8	10	6—10	11	5	1—5	3	1709	1710	1709	1710											
13	0—22	3	10	2—12	0	7	6—8	0	0	0—4	4	24	0—34	8	18	9—19	6	10	11—11	8	7—2	7	1710	1711	1710	1711									
12	0—21	9	7	2—9	0	5	3—5	8	2	10—3	2	15	5—22	6	12	0—12	5	7	4—7	11	4	2—5	1	1711	1712	1711	1712								
10	6—19	6	5	10—7	1	5	8—6	0	3	7—3	9	13	6—21	0	8	1—9	0	6	6—6	9	4	5—4	6	1712	1713	1712	1713								
10	0—10	0	7	3—8	8	5	3—5	5	9	0—3	11	18	9—20	3	11	1—13	11	0	0—4	11	0	0—9	5	1713	1714	1713	1714								
18	5—26	1	10	0—12	5	7	6—9	0	4	6—4	7	21	9—32	5	14	8—16	2	13	2—13	6	9	0—9	5	1714	1715	1714	1715								
9	0—18	6	6	0—7	6	4	11—5	10	2	10—3	0	19	0—28	11	12	5—13	2	9	9—14	3	6	0—6	5	1715	1716	1715	1716								
11	3—18	9	7	2—9	5	1—6	0	3	7—3	9	12	0—20	3	8	8—10	2	5	10—6	0	3	7—3	9	1716	1717	1716	1717									
10	2—18	0	6	7—7	9	6	1—5	3	0	—3	2	11	3—19	6	8	3—9	9	5	8—6	0	3	7—3	9	1717	1718	1717	1718								
9	0—18	0	7	4—8	2	6	0—6	0	8	2—3	9	13	11—22	6	9	0—10	6	6	0—0	5	4	1—4	6	1718	1719	1718	1719								
9	5—11	3	7	0—8	8	5	5—6	8	3	3—3	7	13	11—21	0	11	6—12	5	8	8—11	3	5	10—6	0	1719	1720	1719	1720								
10	2—14	3	7	6—9	5	5	9—7	0	0	—3	5	11	8—18	0	11	2—11	8	9	5—9	9	5	8—6	0	1720	1721	1720	1721								
8	3—13	6	6	0—6	9	5	3—5	8	3	7—3	11	9	1—13	6	7	11—9	0	5	8—6	0	4	2—4	0	1721	1722	1721	1722								
7	6—13	6	4	8—5	8	3	0—4	0	2	1—2	3	9	0—15	0	5	9—7	4	4	2—4	6	3	0—3	2	1722	1723	1722	1723								
10	2—15	0	5	5—6	6	3	9—4	2	2	3—2	5	10	0—16	6	7	6—9	0	5	6—5	8	3	0—3	9	1723	1724	1723	1724								
9	0—13	6	5	5—6	9	4	10—5	0	3	11—4	3	10	0—16	0	7	0—9	5	0	5—5	5	4	6—5	9	1724	1725	1724	1725								
10	11—18	0	9	0—10	2	5	3—6	0	0	—4	6	15	0—10	6	10	6—12	9	8	3—8	8	5	3—5	8	1725	1726	1725	1726								

Translation of Appendix, N° 24.—*Continued.*

Year.	Importation.			Exportation.				
	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.
1726	Quarters. 113,820	Quarte. 270,837	Quarters. 21,325	Quarters. 6,604	Quarters. 95,739	Quarters. 21,076	Quarters. 7,639	Quarters. 1,249
1727	53,235	79,611	17,357	6,437	40,793	183,571	4,231	2,079
1728	122,346	269,168	33,327	15,235	90,835	201,069	117,997	13,093
1729	202,314	413,532	29,274	11,382	109,395	329,774	14,175	11,266
1730	141,078	231,192	21,178	7,990	110,817	128,908	3,318	304
1731	105,662	76,839	20,286	6,027	113,610	63,619	3,696	504
1732	120,823	133,434	22,617	8,232	72,744	7,469	2,520	***
1733	111,353	144,582	23,866	10,216	112,539	151,987	2,593	651
1734	39,375	20,307	9,838	5,744	100,916	61,876	157	84
1735	78,807	92,547	13,052	9,051	84,399	67,169	525	137
1736	33,359	22,585	9,250	18,889	24,601	20,464	***	***
1737	8,232	22,197	31,080	18,995	20,023	2,688	410	1,827
1738	50,211	64,001	13,734	9,062	48,741	86,131	934	766
1739	81,543	148,061	7,738	5,817	90,048	107,509	2,992	3,654
1740	116,781	203,416	6,195	3,080	160,314	247,506	6,731	787
1741	122,388	181,839	14,490	15,781	91,056	104,643	1,638	8,421
1742	105,147	150,202	21,588	13,975	55,020	69,972	8,169	2,352
1743	103,389	188,559	23,194	15,194	51,029	78,456	10,353	3,528
1744	108,118	265,185	13,913	14,269	52,626	125,086	1,260	178
1745	66,969	165,553	15,015	13,576	24,308	40,446	84	4,085
1746	174,244	31,668	4,924	4,380	23,478	52,048	556	505
1747	73,553	103,730	10,038	4,400	46,651	79,485	2,646	136
1748	96,484	169,554	13,891	6,363	96,642	128,310	4,809	2,625
1749	122,190	196,654	18,249	4,294	111,148	186,511	11,728	1,428
1750	132,436	251,916	36,718	15,509	97,188	186,490	10,647	462
					452,137	2,902,080	2,955,411	2,994,263
	2,335,956				3,002,080	4,52,137	2,015,606	60,121

Translation of Appendix, N^o 24.—Continued.

Lowest Prices.												Highest Prices.													
WHEAT.			RYE.			BARLEY.			OATS.			WHEAT.			RYE.			BARLEY.			OATS.				
s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
10	6—16	6	7	8—9	0	6	0—7	2	4	3—5	3	14	8—22	6	10	1—12	0	9	9—10	11	4	11—5	3	1726	
11	8	18	9	9	5—10	11	8	3—8	8	5	3—6	9	13	6—20	8	10	6—12	5	0	0—10	11	5	3—6	9	1727
10	6—16	0	7	3—8	9	5	1—5	8	3	9—4	2	11	3—18	0	9	9—10	6	0	0—9	0	5	0—5	3	1728	
9	9—16	6	4	10—7	6	4	10—4	11	4	2—4	6	10	11—16	0	7	2—9	0	5	8—6	4	6	0—6	5	1729	
8	2—13	4	4	5—4	2	3	5—4	2	3	0—3	9	21	0—22	6	5	3—7	2	4	11—5	8	4	6—4	11	1730	
8	3—15	0	4	6—6	8	3	9—4	11	0	0—3	9	8	8—16	9	7	1—9	5	4	6—5	3	3	9	4	1731	
7	11—13	6	4	10—6	6	4	2—4	6	2	3—3	5	8	8—15	9	6	7—8	3	4	11—5	8	3	5—6	3	1732	
7	0—13	6	4	8—6	5	4	1—4	6	2	8—3	9	8	8—15	9	6	5—7	11	5	3—5	5	3	7	7	1733	
8	3—15	9	6	7—8	5	5	1—5	5	3	7—3	9	11	3—18	5	8	1—9	9	7	2—7	6	5	1—5	8	1734	
C	10	2—16	0	6	5—8	1	5	1—5	5	3	1—4	6	10	11—18	0	7	6—8	1	7	6—8	1	5	3—8	8	1735
C	9	9—15	9	7	8—8	10	7	1—7	4	5	1—5	6	15	9—20	3	14	3—15	9	11	10—12	5	0	9—7	6	1736
12	9—18	9	10	6—11	5	6	5—7	2	4	6—5	10	14	7—19	11	14	1—15	5	11	3—12	0	7	6—8	9	1737	
9	0—16	11	6	9—8	3	4	6—5	3	3	0—3	9	12	0—18	9	9	5—11	8	6	5—7	6	4	4—4	11	1738	
7	11—15	9	5	8—7	2	4	4—4	6	2	10—3	5	12	5—18	0	9	9—11	8	7	11—8	8	4	11—5	5	1739	
12	0—18	8	8	5—9	9	7	6—7	11	4	6—5	3	27	9—32	5	16	0—18	9	11	3—12	9	7	2—7	11	1740	
12	9—24	0	11	5—13	6	8	3—9	0	5	8—6	5	28	6—33	11	19	2—20	3	13	6—15	0	9	9—10	6	1741	
9	5	16	6	6	9—8	8	5	3—6	0	3	0—3	5	12	0—22	6	11	3—13	11	7	6—9	0	5	4—6	0	1742
9	0—13	6	5	10—7	2	4	8—4	11	3	0—3	2	10	6—16	6	7	4—0	4	6	0—6	2	3	0—3	11	1743	
0	5—14	3	5	10—6	9	4	0—4	4	3	0—3	2	11	3—15	0	6	9—7	10	6	0—6	5	3—5	8	1744		
10	11—15	6	6	9—7	0	5	10—0	6	5	0—5	5	15	9—21	0	12	0—14	7	8	3—9	9	5	7—2	3	1745	
7	6—10	11	9	2—10	2	8	3—8	8	4	2—4	11	16	6—20	8	12	5—13	2	10	6—11	3	7	3—8	3	1746	
11	3—18	0	9	5—10	6	4	11—5	3	3	9—4	3	16	6—21	5	13	3—13	6	10	6—10	10	5	8—6	5	1747	
9	9—15	0	7	6—8	9	5	8—6	0	4	1—4	4	14	3—18	9	10	0—11	8	9	0—9	3	6	6—6	8	1748	
10	11—16	5	7	2—7	11	5	5—5	9	3	9—4	1	17	3—19	11	9	6—10	4	8	6—8	9	6	4—6	6	1749	
10	11—15	5	5	10—6	2	4	8—5	1	3	4—3	7	12	9—17	8	8	3—8	8	5	8—6	0	4	1—4	4	1750	

Translation of Appendix, N^o 24.—Continued.

Year.	Importation.			Exportation.		
	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1751	203,040	354,711	17,241	8,043	197,873	6,436
1752	193,515	365,599	25,042	8,683	166,858	11,718
1753	164,514	141,522	20,832	13,503	143,860	160,560
1754	164,917	168,905	18,233	10,448	125,069	165,797
1755	...	...	...	...	...	4,189
1756	90,729	112,308	20,738	10,573	89,661	153,048
1757	159,149	203,763	27,394	25,047	173,836	129,391
1758	72,733	151,357	21,851	12,768	85,417	78,099
1759	102,827	188,160	34,933	16,437	85,575	71,584
1760	140,322	183,645	32,634	13,936	113,810	177,062
1761	80,795	124,226	34,104	21,914	66,643	120,519
1762	113,558	192,759	37,338	25,830	54,611	163,102
1763	141,510	283,742	51,166	34,440	124,299	196,403
1764	178,731	380,089	52,510	20,538	17,982	315,073
1765	173,164	308,953	40,215	21,336	165,966	280,182
1766	146,538	293,370	54,285	21,546	142,233	228,385
1767	139,094	363,342	49,485	21,000	147,903	334,992
1768	181,535	258,593	48,521	15,298	193,190	341,523
1769	170,541	358,990	43,260	15,824	121,573	329,069
1770	261,072	392,091	37,663	159	263,599	383,439
1771	137,498	121,369	18,617	13,093	177,193	146,769
1772	130,515	207,322	29,106	18,669	156,198	205,138
1773	115,500	175,109	29,956	13,167	106,996	140,249
1774	133,474	86,383	20,843	13,529	141,396	97,230
1775	117,547	60,994	26,155	13,482	123,470	71,841
	3,521,857	5,530,232	792,102	389,643	3,355,916	4,995,353
						306,131
						144,784

In the Year 1756 (beginning of the war of seven years) the Export of Rye, Barley, Oats, and Groats, was prohibited, the supply having been very small. Rye rose to 2s. 6d. the quarter. On the 29th of April, 1757, the export was permitted; but on the 1st of September, of the same year, the exportation of Oats and Barley was again prohibited. On the 3d of October, 1770, the quantities of Corn in the stores at Dantzic, were 93,311 quarters of Wheat; 109,620 quarters of Rye; 2,719 quarters of Barley; 366 quarters

Translation of Appendix, N° 24.—Continued.

Lowest Prices.												Highest Prices.																													
WHEAT.						BAAKWE.						OATS.						WHEAT.						RYE.						BARLEY.						OATS.					
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.										
8	3-14	3	5	9-6	2	4	6-	4	11	3	4-	3	7	15	0-18	9	9	2-9	7	1-7	4	5	3-	7	1751																
12	0-17	3	6	9-8	10	5	5-	6	2	4	4-	4	8	14	0-18	0	9	5-10	3	0	9-7	6	5	3-	5	6	1752														
12	0-17	3	6	5-	8	10	0	5-	0	9	4-	2	6	15	0-19	2	7	2-9	0	7	6-	8	3	6	5-	0	9	1753													
11	3-15	6	6	5-	7	11	0	6-	0	6	4-	11	12	0-17	8	8	3-9	2	6	9-7	2	5	3-	5	8	1754															
10	2-15	0	8	3-	8	5	6	0-	0	5	4-	4	11	11	8-17	3	9	0-10	11	7	6-	8	3	6	9-10	2	1755														
10	8-10	0	10	0-10	6	8	8-	9	0	6	5-	0	9	21	0-30	2	14	7-15	5	12	0-12	9	8	3-	9	0	1756														
15	0-23	3	15	0-17	8	9	9-10	0	7	6-	9	9	24	0-20	3	21	5-21	0	14	3-15	0	11	1-11	5	1757																
16	6-23	3	13	2-13	10	12	0-13	2	7	0-	8	3	18	0-26	3	17	5-17	9	12	0-12	0	9	8-	9	5	1758															
13	6-20	3	8	6-13	10	6	0-	6	5	18	9-	24	9	14	1-14	8	11	5-12	0	7	11-	6	3	1759																	
10	6-17	3	7	2-	8	3	7	0-	8	3	0	9-	7	2	15	0-23	3	10	1-11	8	13	6-	14	3	7	11-	8	3	1760												
13	6-21	9	10	3-11	0	9	0-	10	6	8	8-	0	0	16	6-24	3	12	9-	13	2	12	9-	13	6	0	5-	10	2	1761												
15	0-23	3	13	11-14	8	14	3-	15	0	7	6-	8	3	18	0-24	0	18	9-	10	2	14	3-	45	0	12	0-	12	0	1762												
15	0-21	0	10	11-11	3	8	8-	9	9	4-	6-	5	3	16	0-24	0	17	0-17	5	14	3-	15	0	8	3-	8	8	1763													
10	0-23	3	9	6-10	11	6	0-	7	6	4-	6-	5	3	18	0-24	9	11	8-12	0	9	0-	9	9	0	0-	0	0	1764													
17	3-24	9	11	1-11	8	9	5-	9	9	0	0-	6	9	23	3-31	2	17	8-18	0	13	6-	14	3	9	5-	10	2	1765													
18	0-28	6	12	9-14	3	9	0-	10	6	7	0-	8	3	22	0-33	11	17	8-18	9	14	3-	15	0	10	2-	10	6	1766													
22	6-32	5	13	0-14	3	10	6-	12	0	7	1-	8	3	24	0-37	8	10	6-	17	3	13	0-	13	11	9	5-	10	0	1767												
24	0-33	2	13	11-15	5	11	3-	12	0	8	3-	9	0	30	2-41	5	16	6-	17	3	13	6-	14	3	11	3-	12	0	1768												
18	9-30	2	14	3-15	0	9	0-	9	9	6	0-	9	0	30	2-41	5	16	6-	17	3	12	0-	13	6	8	3-	9	0	1769												
15	0-22	6	10	6-11	3	7	6-	9	0	6	0-	8	3	23	3-31	8	18	0-21	0	12	0-	15	0	11	3-	12	0	1770													
24	0-31	8	20	3-21	0	15	0-18	0	11	3-	13	6	34	8-37	8	28	2-28	6	15	0-	18	0	11	3-	13	0	1771														
20	3-41	5	23	3-26	3	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	30	11-43	8	27	9-	28	6	***	***	***	***	7	6-	7	11	1772												
27	0-12	2	14	3-19	0	13	6-14	3	7	6-	7	11	27	0-42	0	18	0-19	6	12	0-	15	9	8	8-	9	5	1773														
22	6-30	11	13	6-18	0	10	0-12	0	7	6-	7	11	22	0-24	0	12	0-	15	0	8	8-	9	5	1774																	
26	3-36	2	18	0-20	3	12	0-15	0	8	8-	9	5	31	8-39	2	22	0-24	0	12	0-	15	0	8	8-	9	5	1775														

966 quarters of Oats; 4,116 quarters of Millet; 1,176 quarters of Barley, Oats, Groats, and Peas was prohibited in the same month. Of Wheat 31,500 quarters, and of Rye 63,000, must remain in the stores; the surplus was permitted to be exported. At the end of the year 1772, 21,420 quarters of Wheat; 46,524 quarters of Rye; 3,150 quarters of Barley; and 2,125 quarters of Oats, remained in the market.

Translation of Appendix, N° 24.—Continued.

Year,	Importation.			Exportation.		
	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	WHEAT.	RYE.
1776	Quarters. 148,858	Quarters. 89,738	Quarters. 33,547	Quarters. 17,787	Quarters. 97,995	Quarters. 17,635
1777	159,811	110,849	22,554	13,209	146,664	69,284
1778	122,567	103,897	23,677	12,054	120,813	77,553
1779	100,380	103,089	26,618	9,450	110,870	81,217
1780	68,628	30,334	20,559	11,310	103,121	81,123
1781	32,203	58,884	21,178	8,368	55,009	81,889
1782	25,053	36,309	19,383	10,826	36,258	41,558
1783	145,173	140,291	31,143	12,610	177,555	138,232
1784	158,676	221,245	42,514	11,014	174,342	143,220
1785	146,422	222,673	40,960	12,453	148,753	224,475
1786	92,967	158,183	36,201	9,807	77,553	226,002
1787	66,707	120,771	30,849	10,017	57,026	88,179
1788	25,567	79,464	19,710	6,846	40,965	47,850
1789	81,102	117,379	19,971	8,100	59,198	146,863
1790	98,291	106,554	20,706	7,486	72,492	93,093
1791	131,428	121,737	23,898	24,728	127,249	106,701
1792	117,328	151,641	21,987	16,894	103,467	133,791
1793	175,003	170,541	20,055	5,376	173,528	154,056
1794	164,871	83,790	17,188	18,679	197,116	120,747
1795	123,911	24,517	12,012	4,242	144,627	1,879
1796	308,007	160,096	31,342	9,544	282,250	91,056
1797	302,159	140,143	39,018	11,382	251,832	60,661
1798	246,456	136,275	7,602	11,098	276,654	123,480
1799	282,324	115,668	29,568	12,768	262,752	132,556
1800	408,062	81,228	35,689	19,446	429,061	23,247
	2,895,226	647,941	295,593	3,157,450	2,576,122	413,751
3,731,754						242,057

Translation of Appendix, N^o. 24—Continued.

Lowest Prices.												Highest Prices.												
WHEAT.			RYE.			BARLEY.			OATS.			WHEAT.			RYE.			BARLEY.			OATS.			
s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
26	3—30	2	15	0—18	0	11	3—13	6	8	8—0	0	24	0—35	5	18	0—21	0	15	0—16	6	9	0—11	3	1776
14	3—24	9	10	11—12	3	10	6—11	3	7	6—9	0	18	0—30	2	15	0—18	0	11	3—13	11	8	8—9	9	1777
10	6—28	6	12	0—13	6	11	3—12	0	7	0—6	0	19	0—28	6	14	8—12	2	12	0—12	9	9	0—9	9	1778
17	3—24	9	9	9—11	8	9	0—9	9	6	0—6	0	19	0—28	6	13	6—14	8	12	0—13	2	9	5—10	2	1779
14	3—21	9	9	0—9	9	9	0—9	9	6	0—6	0	21	0—29	3	14	3—15	9	10	6—11	3	8	3—9	0	1780
10	6—25	6	13	2—14	3	11	3—12	0	8	6—9	5	22	0—31	8	16	2—10	11	15	0—16	6	9	5—10	2	1781
19	6—28	6	16	2—16	6	12	9—13	6	0	0—8	3	25	6—33	11	20	3—21	0	13	6—16	6	0	0—10	2	1782
21	0—30	2	12	9—14	3	12	0—12	0	9	0—9	9	26	3—34	8	15	0—17	3	21	9—15	9	9	0—11	3	1783
22	6—30	11	10	2—17	3	13	6—15	0	9	0—10	2	31	8—38	5	19	6—20	8	16	0—16	11	9	0—10	2	1784
24	9—30	2	14	3—18	0	13	6—15	0	10	2—11	3	29	3—35	5	19	6—21	0	17	3—18	9	10	6—12	0	1785
25	6—30	11	18	0—20	3	13	6—15	0	9	0—11	3	29	3—35	5	27	6—28	0	17	3—18	9	10	6—12	0	1786
25	6—29	3	27	0—28	6	13	6—15	0	10	6—11	3	28	6—33	11	24	9—26	3	16	6—16	11	10	6—12	0	1787
27	9—29	3	17	3—18	9	13	6—16	6	9	0—10	6	30	11—33	2	24	0—25	6	14	3—18	0	10	6—11	3	1788
27	0—32	5	17	3—18	9	14	3—18	0	12	0—10	6	52	9—58	0	20	3—28	6	14	3—21	0	12	0—12	0	1789
27	0—35	5	19	6—23	3	14	3—18	0	12	0—12	0	46	9—54	3	27	0—28	11	16	6—18	0	12	0—12	0	1790
27	0—33	11	21	9—16	6	12	0—13	0	8	3—9	0	28	6—36	11	20	3—23	3	16	6—18	0	10	6—11	3	1791
22	6—28	6	13	6—17	3	12	0—13	0	8	3—9	0	30	2—30	2	22	6—24	0	15	0—18	0	9	0—9	0	1792
28	6—34	8	18	0—20	3	15	0—16	6	9	9—10	6	33	2—39	11	23	3—24	0	18	0—18	9	11	3—12	0	1793
29	3—37	8	19	6—24	9	15	0—18	0	.....	.....	39	11—42	11	26	8—29	1	17	3—19	6	.....	.....	.....	1794	
37	8—43	1	0	0—33	7	.....	.....	66	4—72	4	0	0—43	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1795		
30	2—43	1	16	2—19	6	12	9—14	3	9	9—10	6	70	10—79	4	21	0—23	3	18	0—19	6	9	9—11	3	1796
22	6—30	2	12	0—14	3	11	3—11	8	0	0—9	0	39	11—47	6	18	9—20	3	15	0—16	6	10	6—11	3	1797
26	3—27	8	13	6—15	9	12	0—13	6	9	0—10	6	33	2—39	2	22	6—24	0	19	6—15	0	9	0—10	4	1798
31	8—40	8	24	0—24	9	18	9—20	3	14	3—15	0	52	9—60	4	34	8—37	8	21	0—21	9	14	3—13	0	1799
45	3—60	4	34	8—41	5	.....	.....	16	6—18	0	69	4—82	11	36	2—41	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	0—19	6	1800

Translation of Appendix, N° 24.—Continued.

Year.	Importation.			Exportation.		
	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	WHEAT.	RYE.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1801	456,901	126,735	54,568	15,088	394,831	100,716
1802	552,510	305,025	35,458	8,923	550,368	248,031
1803	424,421	338,446	42,347	13,471	358,515	12,694
1804	324,103	113,957	54,505	20,517	438,763	97,902
1805	...	...	...	...	471,660	9,901
1806	...	...	...	...	61,677	...
1807	—	—	—	—	—	—
1808	—	—	—	—	—	—
1809	—	—	—	—	—	—
1810	...	...	...	...	200,917	...
1811	...	...	...	...	44,982	...
1812	—	—	—	—	—	—
1813	—	—	—	—	—	—
1814	94,552	56,427	8,925	10,048	61,089	13,240
1815	35,322	31,342	12,285	10,657	15,530	2,289
1816	156,009	82,005	13,650	8,053	13,473	33,631
1817	233,310	156,555	27,300	11,141	222,201	135,607
1818	333,921	53,728	65,226	20,317	282,943	42,819
1819	305,655	45,980	30,550	5,271	123,186	23,600
1820	291,071	59,398	11,235	5,166	315,011	39,417
1821	93,534	42,777	14,343	13,493	137,256	10,174
1822	36,823	11,781	4,074	1,848	26,996	17,357
1823	67,988	15,561	4,357	2,971	56,196	56,353
1824	124,590	44,940	13,030	11,770	55,608	5,019
1825	...	...	...	...	54,379	8,484
	3,527,710	1,484,657	391,852	159,734	4,006,581	1,147,689
						236,145
						54,808

18-6. War with England, and the blockade by Sweden. On the 1st Sept., 1805, all export of Corn was prohibited.

1807-1809. No trade on account of the prohibitions and exactions of the French.

1810. The prices of Corn were only noted till the month of July.

Translation of Appendix, N° 24.—Continued.

WHEAT.				RYE.				BARRLEY.				OATS.				WHEAT.				RYE.				BARRLEY.				HIGHEST PRICES.				GAINS.				YEAR.			
s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.																																						
45 3—40 4	27 0—30 2	21 9—23 3	13 0—14 3	70 1—91 1	36 11—38 10	30 2—31 8	15 0—16 6	1801																															
37 8—51 3	25 0—28 6	20 8—22 6	15 0—16 6	49 3—66 4	33 11—35 5	21 9—24 0	16 0—21 9	1802																															
36 2—46 1	25 2—27 0	18 9—21 0	15 0—16 6	42 11—52 9	35 1—36 2	20 8—24 0	18 0—20 3	1803																															
31 8—33 11	22 0—25 0	14 3—17 3	13 0—15 0	75 4—80 7	35 5—36 7	21 0—24 0	17 3—16 9	1804																															
52 9—64 1	31 4—32 5	27 0—28 6	17 3—18 5	71 7—80 7	45 3—46 0	33 2—34 8	17 3—18 9	1805																															
49 0—60 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1806																								
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1807																															
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1808																															
30 11—15 3	28 6—30 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1809																									
22 6—35 8	16 0—18 9	14 3—15 0	12 0—12 9	30 2—37 8	25 6—26 3	15 9—16 6	12 9—13 6	1810																															
26 3—31 8	16 2—16 11	19 1—19 6	17 2—17 7	86 0—107 6	53 0—54 3	17 2—17 7	13 8—14 7	1811																															
35 2—39 1	19 1—22 1	21 1—22 1	15 0—17 0	0 3—115 4	55 2—56 2	35 1—37 1	23 1—25 1	1812																															
55 2—75 3	28 1—30 1	30 2—31 2	23 11—24 11	15 7—17 8	67 6—83 0	37 5—38 5	33 4—35 5	1813																															
51 11 70 7	70 7	30 2—31 2	23 11—24 11	15 7—17 8	67 6—83 0	37 5—38 5	33 4—35 5	1814																															
27 0—38 7	19 3—20 3	14 0—17 4	12 0—15 5	48 2—63 8	34 7—35 7	28 11—20 11	19 3—20 3	1815																															
25 6—34 10	15 7—16 6	11 11—12 10	9 2—10 1	33 11—45 10	22 0—22 11	14 6—16 11	11 11—14 8	1816																															
21 9—30 8	12 8—16 3	9 0—10 10	9 0—9 11	36 3—47 9	21 9—23 8	12 8—13 7	11 9—12 8	1820																															
25 7—32 11	16 0—17 10	8 8—9 7	8 8—9 7	26 6—33 10	18 3—21 0	16 0—16 11	12 4—13 3	1821																															
19 1—26 .9	13 2—15 0	10 4—11 3	7 8—8 6	25 6—32 10	20 0—22 9	15 11—16 10	8 6—9 5	1822																															
15 8—21 3	7 10—8 9	6 5½—7 5	5 ½—6 5½	24 0—29 0	13 10—15 8	9 3—19 2	7 5—8 4	1824																															
17 2—21 0	7 2—8 7	7 2—8 1	0 6—7 2	22 10—30 4	9 6—11 5	9 0½—10 0	6 8—7 7½	1825																															

1811. The Exports restricted by the French, and prohibited in 1812. At the end of the year 1813 the prices rose considerably on account of scarcity during the siege.

Translation of Appendix, N^o. 24.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION

	Total Importation.				Annual Average Importation.			
	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
From 1676 to 1700..	21 Years	2,323,869	4,714,734	400,908 (18 years.)	28,231 (18 years.)	110,660	227,349	22,273 1,588
From 1701 to 1725..	25 do	1,425,480	4,440,458	413,578	125,890	57,019	177,618	16,543 5,036
From 1726 to 1750..	25 do	2,335,056	3,902,089	452,137	255,411	93,438	150,084	18,085 10,216
From 1751 to 1775..	24 do	3,621,857	5,530,232	792,102	389,843	146,744	230,426	33,004 16,235
From 1776 to 1800..	25 do	3,731,754	2,895,226	647,941	295,593	149,270	115,600	25,918 11,624
From 1801 to 1825 ..	15 do	3,527,710	1,484,657	391,853	159,734	235,181	98,977	26,124 10,649
Total Importation ..	135 Years	16,866,926	23,027,306	3,008,519	1,254,502			

Translation of Appendix No. 24.—Continued.

.....RECAPITULATION.

Total Exportation.						Annual Average Exports.			
		WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	HARLEY.	OATS.
From 1651 to 1675	22 Years	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
		1,700,048	4,506,247 (20 y.)	100,773 (13 y.)	11,604 (9 y.)	81,775	225,312	12,718	1,299
From 1676 to 1700	25 do.	3,122,433	5,687,058	507,084	34,157 (23 y.)	124,897	227,452	20,319	1,460
D D	From 1701 to 1725	25 do.	1,404,683	4,252,497	144,732 (24 y.)	34,735 (18 y.)	59,705	170,100	5,905
	From 1726 to 1750	25 do.	2,015,606	2,994,263	119,708 (24 y.)	60,121 (22 y.)	80,621	110,771	4,088
	From 1751 to 1775	24 do.	3,385,916	4,995,353	306,131	144,784	141,022	208,140	12,755
	From 1776 to 1800	25 do.	3,757,460	2,576,122	413,751 (24 y.)	242,057 (24 y.)	150,299	103,045	17,210
	From 1801 to 1825	20 do.	4,006,581	1,147,689 (17 y.)	236,145 (17 y.)	54,608 (13 y.)	200,330	67,511	13,801
Total Exportation	166 Years	19,581,947	26,159,229	1,016,224	582,356				4,916

Translation of Appendix, N° 25.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LORDSHIP OF
GRANOW, in the Russian Province of Podolia.

EXTENT.—The Estates of this Lordship contain 130,560 Acres.

Consisting of :—

Tillage Land, belonging to the Proprietor	19,680	Acres.
D° ..d° .. Subjects..	43,360	"
Meadows and Pastures..... Proprietor	9,379 $\frac{1}{3}$	"
D° .....d° .. Subjects..	9,820 $\frac{4}{5}$	"
Forests.....	34,560	"
Buildings, Rivers, &c.....	13,760	"

CATTLE—Kept by the Proprietor :—

Agricultural Horses	350	{
Working Oxen.....	380	
Cows.....	470	
Hogs.....	400	
Sheep (Merinos).....	4,000	

Kept by the Subjects :—

Horses.....	800	{
Oxen	1,100	
Cows.....	1,500	
Native Sheep.....	2,900	

POPULATION.—Males.....	3,560	{
Females.....	3,300	

JEWS.—Males and Females.....	1,200	{
------------------------------	-------	---

Agricultural labour, including the team, is paid with sixpence, and other manual work with four-pence a day

Annual production of the Soil, cultivated by the Proprietor, according to an average of five years :—

Rye.....	ten .	fold.
Wheat.....	nine .	d°
Barley.....	seven	d°
Oats	seven	d°
Buck W heat.....	six	d°
Peas.....	eight	d°
Millet.....	two	d°
Flax.....	three	d°
Hemp.....	three	d°

From the produce of Flax and Hemp, 1,359 pounds of Flax Yarn, and 4,939 pounds of Hempen Yarn is spun.

The annual consumption for the account of the Proprietor, for expenses and the distilleries, amount to 11,174 quarters of grain :—

<i>Viz.</i> —Wheat	1,528	quarters.	{
Rye	2,337	"	
Barley.....	2,382	"	
Oats.....	2,832	"	
Buck Wheat	1,798	"	
Peas.....	135	"	
Millet.....	90	"	
Hemp.....	72	"	
Linen	30	pieces.	

Remaining for Exportation :—

<i>Viz.</i> —Wheat.....	3,146	quarters.	{
Barley	315	"	
Oats.....	1,258	"	
Buck Wheat.....	404	"	
Peas.....	90	"	
Millet	135	"	
Hemp.....	9	"	
Linen	120	pieces.	

The quantity of Produce to be disposed of for sale is larger than the said stock ; the surplus quantity increasing from year to year, as no sale can be effected in the country. The subjects consume partly their crop, and sell the surplus in the country.

TAXES AND CONTRIRUTIONS.—

Paid by the Lord of the Manor.....	£. 545 0 0	sterling.
„ by the Inhabitants.....	493 9 0	
Together	£. 1,038 9 0	sterling.

Translation of Appendix, N° 26.

**STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE LORDSHIP OF
MIEDZYBOZ, in the Russian Province of Volhynia.**

EXTENT.—The Estates belonging to this Lordship
contains 338,800 Acres.

Consisting of:—

Tillage Land belonging to the Proprietor	41,600	Acres.
D° d° to the Subjects...	106,480	„
Meadows and Pastures to the Proprietor	17,920	„
D° d° to the Subjects..	26,560	„
Forests	95,040	„
Buildings, Rivers, &c.	51,200	„
		338,800 Acres

CATTLE.—Kept by the Proprietor :

Agricultural Horses.....	260	}
Working Oxen and Cows	1,800	
Hogs	600	
Sheep (Merinos).....	8,000	

D°... Kept by the Subjects :—

Horses.....	3,200	}
Oxen and Cows.....	9,000	
Native Sheep.....	6,000	

POPULATION. —Males	10,300	}
Females	9,400	
Jews.—Males and Females....	6,300	

Agricultural labour, including the team, is paid with sixpence, and other manual work with four-pence a day.

The Lands of the Proprietor yield annually, on an average of five years, the following Proportion of Produce :—

Rye.....	8	fold.
Wheat.....	9	„
Barley.....	7	„
Oats.....	7	„
Buck Wheat	6	„
Peas.....	8	„
Millet.....	21	„
Flax.....	3	„
Hemp.....	3	„

From the produce of Flax and Hemp, 6,250 pound of flax yarn, and 16,035 pounds of hempen yarn are spun, and woven into cloth.

The annual consumption for the account of the Proprietor and his distilleries, amounts to 20,409 quarters of grain:—

<i>Viz.</i> —Rye	5,753	quarters	} 20,409 quarters.
Wheat	2,607	"	
Barley	4,045	"	
Oats	5,843	"	
Buck Wheat.....	1,573	"	
Peas.....	269	"	
Millet.....	133	"	
Flax	31	"	
Hemp.....	155	"	
Linen.....	75	pieces	

Remaining for Exportation, 9,305 quarters, and 500 pieces of Linen :—

<i>Viz.</i> —Rye	1,615	quarters	} 9,305 quarters.
Wheat	3,820	"	
Barley	1,528	"	
Oats	989	"	
Buck Wheat.....	1,033	"	
Peas.....	178	"	
Millet.....	133	"	
Flax.....	9	"	

The quantity of Produce which can be disposed of is larger than the said stock; the surplus quantity increasing from year to year, as no sale can be effected in the country.

The Subjects consume partly their crop; the surplus they sell in the country.

TAXES AND CONTRIBUTIONS.—

Paid by the Lord of the Manor.	£. 1,332	10	sterling.
D° Inhabitants.....	1,547	10	,
• Together.....	£. 2,880	0	

Translation of Appendix, N° 27.

With the Measures and Money calculated in English Denominations.

AN ACCOUNT of the AVERAGE PRICES of WHEAT, RYE,
BARLEY and OATS at VIENNA, during the months of March and
September, from the Year 1815 to the Year 1825.

		Average Prices per Quarter.							
		Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1815:	March - 4	43	10	31	1	23	3	13	7
	7	44	10	29	10	22	11	12	11
	11	43	10	30	7	21	5	13	7
	14	47	11	32	1	24	8	12	11
	18	45	6	31	9	22	3	13	7
	21	53	6	33	2	25	2	13	7
	25	48	7	32	6	22	5	15	2
	28	53	4	34	8	24	8	14	5
September	2	56	7	42	8	26	10	14	3
	5	56	9	43	4	29	3	13	7
	9	56	11	44	4	25	2	15	2
	12	59	0	46	7	32	2	12	2
	16	60	2	53	6	29	1	17	0
	19	63	1	52	8	34	6	17	0
	23	63	9	51	2	30	11	17	0
	26	62	5	50	4	30	9	17	0
	30	60	4	47	5	29	11	17	0
1816:	March - 2	69	8	57	1	31	9	23	10
	5	72	11	59	0	34	2	23	10
	9	62	4	57	1	31	9	23	10
	12	75	2	55	1	36	2	23	10
	16	60	0	51	2	31	11	25	6
	19	75	0	46	11	37	3	25	6
	23	62	0	51	10	32	2	24	8
	26	73	5	57	5	36	0	25	2
	30	63	5	52	4	31	11	23	10
September	3	109	6	89	9	47	8	27	2
	7	113	0	87	2	45	0	27	2
	10	114	0	97	11	54	7	28	11
	14	116	10	97	1	55	11	28	11
	17	116	5	95	1	58	4	28	11
	21	114	2	96	1	54	3	25	6
	24	109	2	96	1	58	8	25	6
	28	114	0	92	10	58	2	25	6

Translation of Appendix, N° 27.—Continued.

		Average Prices per Quarter.							
		Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
1817:									
March	- - . 1	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
	114	1		91	10	63	3	25	6
	112	2		83	8	65	5	24	8
	114	5		82	9	63	11	23	10
	111	8		87	6	62	0	23	10
	111	4		86	4	61	10	23	10
	110	0		84	10	63	1	22	1
	113	2		86	8	61	10	23	10
	112	2		89	5	—		23	10
	110	8		86	0	66	0	22	1
September	- 2	67	0	50	8	34	10	21	3
	6	71	1	52	2	36	8	20	5
	9	66	4	52	10	36	8	22	1
	13	68	0	48	3	35	0	22	1
	16	69	2	52	10	36	8	20	5
	20	67	8	47	5	35	6	20	5
	23	63	9	48	11	38	7	20	5
	27	60	8	43	0	33	2	17	10
	30	59	8	46	9	36	2	18	8
1818:									
March	- - . 3	40	1	28	4	24	0	15	2
	7	41	0	26	0	22	1	15	2
	10	39	3	27	0	21	1	15	2
	14	40	1	25	2	19	6	14	5
	17	37	11	24	8	20	2	14	5
	21	41	1	24	4	19	6	13	7
	24	38	11	24	4	19	0	14	3
	28	40	10	22	9	19	8	15	2
	31	39	9	23	5	18	8	14	5
September	- 1	24	2	17	2	10	6	10	2
	5	24	2	16	8	10	2	10	2
	9	24	6	15	10	9	10	10	6
	12	25	8	17	2	11	11	10	2
	15	25	6	17	2	10	8	10	2
	19	26	0	16	8	11	4	10	2
	22	24	4	16	6	11	8	10	2
	26	24	0	14	11	12	1	9	10
	29	23	3	15	1	11	8	9	6

Translation of Appendix, N° 27.—*Continued.*

		Average Prices per Quarter.							
		Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
1819:		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
March	- - 2	23	7	11	11	9	2	8	6
	6	22	7	11	8	10	0	8	6
	9	22	7	11	6	10	0	8	10
	13	22	5	11	2	10	4	9	0
	16	22	5	11	2	10	2	8	10
	20	23	3	10	10	10	0	8	10
	23	22	9	10	8	10	2	8	6
	27	22	7	10	6	9	10	8	8
	30	22	11	11	0	10	2	8	6
September	- 4	23	3	13	5	11	6	10	2
	7	21	7	13	3	11	0	9	6
	11	22	11	13	3	10	4	10	2
	14	21	7	13	5	11	8	10	2
	18	22	3	11	11	11	6	10	2
	21	20	7	11	11	11	0	10	2
	25	20	2	12	5	11	4	10	2
	28	19	6	11	8	11	4	10	2
1820:									
March	- - 4	20	5	11	8	10	0	8	4
	7	16	4	11	8	9	8	8	2
	11	21	3	12	11	10	0	8	4
	14	21	3	12	9	10	2	8	0
	18	21	7	12	5	10	2	8	4
	21	21	9	12	7	10	8	8	4
	24	21	11	12	5	10	2	9	0
	28	21	7	13	1	18	6	8	10
September	- 2	30	3	16	8	12	7	11	6
	5	27	2	17	2	12	11	11	8
	9	29	11	16	2	13	3	11	0
	12	27	0	17	8	13	3	11	11
	16	30	3	16	0	12	5	11	6
	19	28	2	18	2	13	1	11	11
	23	29	11	15	10	11	4	11	0
	26	26	10	18	8	12	9	11	4
	30	29	5	16		11	8	11	2

Translation of Appendix, N° 27.—Continued.

		Average Prices per Quarter.							
		Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
1821:		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
March - -	3	32	2	19	8	14	7	12	9
	6	30	11	20	2	15	1	13	1
	10	32	4	19	10	14	9	13	3
	13	32	1	21	1	15	1	13	11
	17	34	2	19	0	14	1	14	5
	20	32	4	21	1	14	11	13	11
	24	33	6	18	10	14	1	13	11
	27	32	2	19	8	14	11	14	3
	31	33	2	18	8	13	5	13	11
September -	1	29	9	18	6	12	5	11	8
	4	28	0	18	8	11	8	11	11
	7	28	6	19	0	12	3	11	11
	11	27	8	19	2	11	8	12	3
	15	28	0	18	8	13	7	11	11
	18	28	4	19	6	13	5	12	1
	22	29	3	20	2	15	8	12	3
	25	28	0	19	2	13	11	11	11
	29	27	2	19	4	13	1	11	11
1822:									
March - -	2	21	5	16	4	12	5	10	2
	5	21	5	15	10	14	7	9	10
	9	21	7	16	6	14	9	10	0
	12	20	11	16	8	13	9	9	10
	16	21	7	16	0	13	5	10	2
	19	21	7	14	7	13	7	10	0
	23	21	3	15	8	14	1	10	0
	26	21	1	15	10	14	7	10	0
	30	20	5	14	3	13	5	9	10
September -	3	22	1	16	0	15	8	12	5
	7	23	7	16	2	15	10	12	5
	10	22	7	16	4	16	4	12	7
	14	23	7	15	8	16	4	11	11
	17	23	3	15	8	15	8	12	1
	21	24	6	17	0	14	7	12	5
	24	22	11	15	8	15	2	12	3
	28	23	3	15	8	15	8	12	1

Translation of Appendix, N^o. 27.—Continued.

	Average Prices per Quarter.							
	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
1823:		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
March - -	1	25	8	18	2	15	6	14
	4	25	6	18	2	15	10	13
	8	24	0	18	2	15	2	13
	11	25	3	18	4	15	1	13
	15	24	2	17	4	15	6	13
	18	25	10	18	4	—		13
	22	26	10	18	8	15	6	14
	26	25	2	18	4	15	8	14
	29	25	6	17	8	15	10	14
September -	2	21	3	15	6	11	11	8
	6	22	11	15	1	10	10	8
	9	21	1	17	4	11	0	9
	13	23	7	16	2	10	8	9
	16	—		16	0	11	2	8
	20	22	5	15	6	10	10	8
	23	22	3	15	1	11	6	8
	27	22	3	14	3	10	4	8
	30	22	5	14	1	10	8	8
1824:								
March - -	2	20	5	10	10	9	2	7
	6	22	3	12	3	8	6	7
	9	20	11	—		8	10	7
	13	22	7	11	8	8	2	7
	16	20	11	11	2	9	4	7
	20	22	1	11	6	9	6	7
	23	21	7	11	0	10	6	7
	27	22	3	11	2	8	8	7
	30	21	7	—		8	8	6
September -	4	20	5	8	0	7	6	7
	7	18	0	8	2	9	2	7
	1	20	7	9	0	8	2	7
	14	17	4	8	10	8	8	7
	18	19	4	11	0	8	0	7
	21	—		10	4	8	0	7
	25	18	4	9	1	8	0	6
	28	16	0	8	4	8	0	7

Translation of Appendix, N^o. 27.—Continued.

		Average Prices per Quarter.							
		Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1825:									
March	-	1	16	4	—	8	10	7	0
		5	17	8	8	2	8	8	0
		8	17	0	8	8	8	6	0
		12	17	6	8	6	8	4	2
		15	16	4	—		8	6	0
		19	17	10	8	8	8	6	0
		22	17	4	8	0	8	10	4
		26	18	4	9	0	8	2	8
		29	17	0	8	6	—	7	10
September	-	3	15	6	8	8	9	4	8
		6	16	4	8	10	10	2	0
		10	16	0	9	4	10	4	10
		13	14	9	9	0	11	0	8
		17	15	10	9	6	10	4	8
		20	16	4	8	4	11	0	8
		24	14	7	8	10	10	2	8
		27	—		8	4	10	10	6

Corn Office, at Vienna,
30th of September 1825.

Anton Hammer Schmidt, Comptroller.
John Charles Schoeller.

Translation of Appendix, N° 28.

With the Measures and Money rendered from Bavarian into English Denominations.

AN ACCOUNT of the AVERAGE PRICES of CORN at MUNICH, from the Year 1816 to the Year 1825.

	MARCH.		SEPTEMBER.	
	Wheat.	Rye.	Wheat.	Rye.
	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.
1816 ..	57 9	44 5	127 2	95 9
1817 ..	120 6	104 5	141 2	130 3
1818 ..	89 10	63 3	46 2	37
1819 ..	38 2	24 9	33 4	21 5
1820 ..	31 10	18 0	24 5	17 2
1821 ..	37 4	18 7	40 11	21 6
1822 ..	39 8	21 6	37 0	22 1
1823 ..	33 3	23 5	32 2	20 6
1824 ..	28 3	15 5	26 1	17 0
1825 ..	25 11	16 6	24 11	20 10

Translation of Appendix, N^o. 29.
With the Measures and Money reduced from Wur-
temberg to English Denominations.

AN ACCOUNT of the PRICES of WHEAT and RYE in the
different Markets of the Kingdom of WURTEMBERG, from the
Year 1815 to the Year 1825.

Translation of Appendix, N°. 29.

With the Measures and Money reduced from Wurtemberg to English Denominations.

AN ACCOUNT of the PRICES of WHEAT and RYE in the different Markets of the Kingdom of WURTEMBERG, from the Year 1815 to the Year 1825.

YEAR.	DATE.	PLACES.	WHEAT.			RYE.		
			Highest Price.	Middle Price.	Lowest Price.	Highest Price.	Middle Price.	Lowest Price.
1815	March	Stuttgart	No returns.	—	—	—	—	—
—	April	Heilbronn	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	May	Stuttgart	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	June	30 July	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	July	9	Heilbronn	—	—	38	—	—
—	August	2	Do	—	—	—	—	—
1816	June	30	Stuttgart	82	9	—	—	—
—	July	30	Ulm	—	—	—	—	—
—	August	19	Do	—	—	—	—	—
—	September	14	Stuttgart	127	1	—	—	—
—	Do	30	Ulm	—	—	—	—	—
1817	March	29	Stuttgart	138	7	—	—	—
—	Do	24	Heilbronn	—	—	—	—	—
—	April	27	Stuttgart	138	7	—	—	—
—	Do	do	Heilbronn	—	—	—	—	—
—	May	18	Stuttgart	132	10	—	—	—
—	June	14	Do	127	1	—	—	—
—	Do	24	Ulm	—	—	—	—	—
—	Do	26	Heilbronn	—	—	—	—	—
—	July	18	Stuttgart	127	1	—	—	—
—	August	1	Do	127	1	—	—	—
—	Do	25	Ulm	—	—	—	—	—
—	September	23	Heilbronn	67	0	—	—	—
—	Do	13-29	Ulm	—	—	—	—	—
				128	4	111	5	93 11

Translation of Appendix, No. 30. (A.)

TABLE of the AVERAGE PRICES of WHEAT, per Winchester Bushel, in the Department of the SEINE, agreeably to the Reports of the Prefects, made to the Minister of the Interior.—Extracted from the French Annals of Agriculture.

	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	OBSERVATIONS.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	See Table, No.
January	4 5½	-	-	8 3½	-	4 3½	6 2	4 5½	4 6½	4 3	4 4½	
February	4 2½	-	-	8 3½	-	4 7½	6 3	4 4	4 9½	4 3½	4 3	
March	3 11½	-	-	7 5½	5 2	5 0½	5 10½	4 0½	5 4½	4 3½	4 4	
April	4 -	-	-	6 7	5 1	6 4½	5 3	3 8	5 5½	4 5½	4 4	
May	3 10½	-	-	6 2	4 9	6 10½	5 4½	4 0	5 3	4 3½	-	
June	4 1	-	-	6 1	4 9½	7 0	5 2½	3 11½	5 2	4 2½	-	
July	4 6½	-	-	6 8½	5 8½	6 3	5 3	4 6	5 3½	4 6½	4 3½	
August	5 4½	-	-	6 5½	6 0½	6 4½	5 3½	4 0½	4 8½	4 8½	-	
September	-	-	-	6 2½	5 0½	6 8½	4 9½	4 5½	4 2½	4 9	-	
October	-	-	-	5 9½	4 9½	6 4½	4 11½	4 4½	4 6½	4 6	-	
November	-	-	-	5 7½	4 7½	6 6	4 9	4 5½	4 6	4 4	-	
December	-	-	-	5 2½	4 5½	6 4½	4 6½	4 3½	4 5	4 5	-	

Translation of Appendix, No, 30. (B.)

TABLE of the AVERAGE PRICES of WHEAT throughout FRANCE, per Winchester Bushel, agreeably to the Reports made by the Prefects to the Minister of the Interior.—Extracted from the French Annals of Agriculture.

	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	OBSERVATIONS.
January	s. d.											
February	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	The last four months of 1815,
March	4 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	the years 1816,							
April	4 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1817, and the two first months										
May	4 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	of 1819, cannot be given.										
June	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	5 2	Taken from the Moniteur,
July	5 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	12th Nov. 1825.										
August	5 11 $\frac{1}{4}$											
September	6 0 $\frac{1}{4}$											
October	6 0 $\frac{1}{4}$											
November	6 0 $\frac{1}{4}$											
December	6 0 $\frac{1}{4}$											

The Hectolitre of Wheat weighs 154lbs. or 75,384 Kilogrammes.

According to Kelly, the Hectolitre=283,796 Bushels Winchester measure.

Appendix, No. 31.

RETURNS of the PRICES of WHEAT, of the best Quality, in the different Markets of EUROPE and AMERICA, during the Year 1825.

			Per Quarter.	
			s.	d.
Barcelona	June		48	0
Santander	August		47	2
France, average	30 September		35	4
Palermo	3 —		32	7
Livorno	1 —		32	3
Genoa	10 —		31	5
Nizza	15 —		31	5
Antwerp	21 October		30	0
Amsterdam	23 August		28	10
Ditto.....			32	6
New York	1 July		28	9
Rotterdam	5 September		28	7
Danzig	12 —		27	9
Ditto.....			26	4
Ditto.....			24	6
Ditto.....			23	0
Naples	30 August		25	4
Konigsberg	29 September		24	6
Hambro'	6 —		23	3
Riga	20 October		22	5
Bremen	5 November		24	6
Ditto.....			16	0
Emden	10 —		21	6
Triest	31 August		20	10
Civita Vecchia			20	4
Groningen	7 September		19	6
Wismar	19 —		17	6
Rostock	15 —		18	0
Kiel	10 November		17	6
Lubec	1 September		17	7
Warsaw	5 —		14	9
Vienne	27 —		14	7
Munich	10 October		24	11
Stettin	1 August		16	6
Berlin	25 July		17	8
Odessa	June		17	1
Mayence	17 November		17	0
Archangel	13 October		16	6
Copenhagen	31 August		14	6
Ditto.....			17	0
Cracow	31 May		12	5

New Zealand Wheat.
Konigsberg ditto.

New Zealand ditto.
Very fine.
Fine high mixed.
Good mixed.
Mixed red.

Best Brunswick.
Lower lands.

Translation of Appendix, N^o. 32. (A.)

With the Measures reduced to English Denominations.

An ACCOUNT of the quantities of GRAIN imported into HAMBURGH, from the year 1816 to the year 1825, inclusive.

Translation of Appendix, N° 32. (A.)

With the Measures reduced to English Denominations.

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITIES of GRAIN IMPORTED into HAMBURGH, from the Year 1816 to the Year 1825 Inclusive.

YEAR.	By Sea.			From the Interior.		
	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.
Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
12,101	30,668	5,281	61,862	33,986	18,113	
7,680	76,305	3,049	01,035	40,532	16,674	
5,036	89,902	3,633	07,197	36,451	56,605	
1,488	25,861	1,773	102,699	35,075	85,618	
10,824	7,164	1,825	145,544	39,339	21,660	
7,620	3,010	940	101,642	36,448	24,163	
7,912	1,487	1,152	68,774	47,804	24,914	
10,636	8,727	592	90,193	34,710	20,078	
5,115	1,251	1,171	112,175	49,788	66,636	
3,234	119	1,307	165,155	55,886	139,868	
71,646	244,494	20,723	1,156,276	410,019	474,229	

Translation of Appendix, N° 32. (A.)—Continued.

With the Measures reduced into English Denominations.

..... From the Interior.

OATS.	PEAS.	BEANS.	MALT.	BUCKWHEAT.	LINSEED.	RAPE SEED.	YERCHES.
Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
48,737	1,046	3,039	5,967	334	951	10,924	—
59,499	2,464	1,955	5,923	1,078	85	3,993	—
57,391	2,833	4,606	10,672	639	14	6,551	127
36,527	2,617	2,916	8,740	111	61	9,450	300
52,667	1,452	2,012	10,335	981	862	5,702	1,225
50,645	1,601	1,770	7,222	5,537	1,231	7,454	391
71,537	1,116	2,267	8,833	501	305	25,570	177
37,632	1,053	1,146	9,539	980	364	17,427	184
50,201	1,386	5,034	7,908	2,611	448	29,701	5,506
45,885	6,233	4,506	9,149	1,079	167	14,449	4,701
510,721	21,801	29,251	84,288	13,851	4,488	131,221	12,611

Translation of Appendix, N° 32. (A.)—*Continued.*

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITIES of GRAIN EXPORTED from HAMBURG, from the Year 1816 to the Year 1825,
Inclusive.

YEAR.	By Sea.			Into the Interior.			BARLEY.
	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	WHEAT.	RYE.	....
1816	Quarters. 30,484	Quarters. 42,772	Quarters. 9,392	Quarters. 11,028	Quarters. 33,639	Quarters. 4,659	
1817	46,651	25,677	4,962	12,712	32,549	3,852	
1818	153,897	14,954	48,715	13,676	48,864	8,600	
1819	37,794	2,208	60,452	14,384	35,908	10,712	
1820	68,468	874	4,634	17,063	11,270	4,641	
1821	20,001	414	5,485	17,082	8,865	4,269	
1822	8,700	1,998	3,074	12,885	9,893	7,123	
1823	36,291	8,346	6,080	15,042	12,260	4,248	
1824	15,014	4,393	36,315	15,943	9,996	11,678	
1825	65,329	2,863	112,217	27,403	18,968	14,686	
	482,629	104,499	291,326	157,218	222,212	74,468	

Translation of Appendix, N° 32. (A.)—Continued.

..... Into the Interior.					
OATS.	PEAS.	BEANS.	MALT.	BUCKWHEAT.	LINSEED.
Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
20,915	954	1,873	1,455	195	552
30,683	1,153	1,630	1,592	654	91
33,415	2,858	3,774	3,388	302	....
11,613	1,076	2,267	2,235	98	....
28,575	648	1,063	1,748	844	115
13,625	508	725	1,963	4,991	....
26,927	637	1,279	2,274	378	5
25,866	525	600	1,897	1,969	221
37,820	974	2,644	2,339	2,776	154
17,348	4,777	2,074	2,480	1,624	38
246,487	14,110	17,949	21,371	13,831	1,176
					101,794
					10,514

John Henry Von Dadeleszen,
Corn Inspector.

Translation of Appendix, N°. 32. (B.)

With the reduction of Money and Measures into English Denominations.

AN ACCOUNT of the PRICE of WHEAT, RYE, OATS, and BARLEY, at HAMBURGH, in the Months of March and September, from the Year 1817 to 1825, inclusive.

YEAR.	DATE.	WHEAT.			RYE.				
		per Quarter.			per Quarter.				
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
1817	March	-	21	Mecklenburg	62 3—81	9	Mecklenburg	41 6—44	8
	September	-	18	Low Lands	59 1—67	0	Riga	42	1—43
1818	March	-	12	Marks	70 2—72	2	Mecklenburg	50 10—52	10
	September	-	17	Mecklenburg	64 3—70	4	Riga	50 10—52	2
1819	March	-	19	Magdeburg	69 4—72	8	Danzig	41	8—42
	September	-	17	Mecklenburg	63 11—70	7	Mecklenburg	39 10—40	2
1820	March	-	17	Do.	51 5—53	5	Riga	38 11—40	8
	September	-	17	Magdeburg	49 1—50	9	Mecklenburg	28 1—29	10
1821	March	-	22	Mecklenburg	35 1—37	6	Do.	24	7—24
	September	-	15	Do.	34 9—37	10	Do.	25	2—26
				Braunschweig	37 3—38	9	Danzig	0	0—20
				Marks	37 8—38	3	Mecklenburg	15	4—20
				Mecklenburg	35 10—37	1			8
				Marks	31 0—31	5			
				Mecklenburg	18 10—34	10			
				Holstein	19 5—32	6			
				Marks	40 6—49	10	Doe.	18	1—19
				Mecklenburg	29 11—43	7			4
				Eider	26 6—39	0			

Translation of Appendix, N^o. 32. (B.)—Continued.
With the reduction of Money and Measures into English Denominations.

	OATS.	BARLEY.	BULLION PRICE.	EXCHANGE on LONDON.
	per Quarter. s. d. s. d.	per Quarter. s. d. s. d.		s. d.
Holstein	22 4—23 11	33 6—36 8	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 2
—	—	—	—	—
Mecklenburg	20 0—21 5	28 5—31 9	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 0
Holstein	23 0—23 4	34 6—37 3	124 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
—	—	—	—	—
Mecklenburg	27 7—29 7	0 0—48 6	121 $\frac{1}{4}$	33 4
Eider	22 0—23 8	—	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mecklenburg	23 8—24 4	28 8—37 3	—	—
D ^o .	11 1—13 1	18 9—20 6	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Holstein	12 0—12 10	18 0—20 1	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 8
—	—	—	—	—
D ^o .	12 1—14 6	15 5—17 0	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 10
—	—	—	—	—
D ^o .	7 8—9 5	10 10—11 5	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 5
—	—	—	—	—
D ^o .	10 8—13 9	12 6—16 3	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 2
—	—	—	—	—

Translation of Appendix, N°. 32. (B.)—Continued.

YEAR.	DATE.	WHEAT.			RYE.				
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
1822	March	-	22	Mecklenburg	19 9—28	10	Mecklenburg	12 2—13	9
..	..	-	-	Marks	24 4—33	2	D°.	15	6—16 1
..	September	-	20	Mecklenburg	21 3—27	4	D°.	—	19 11—22 4
1823	March	-	-	Magdeburg	25 0—26	9	D°.	—	—
..	..	-	-	Mecklenburg	25 4—28	1	D°.	12	3—13 9
..	..	-	-	Magdeburg	29 10—30	5	—	—	—
..	..	-	-	Holstein	22 4—26	3	—	—	—
..	September	-	18	Magdeburg	25 4—26	10	D°.	—	—
..	..	-	-	Mecklenburg	21 5—25	4	—	—	—
..	..	-	-	Holstein	19 11—21	6	D°.	12	6—14 2
1824	March	-	18	D°.	18 1—20	6	—	—	—
..	..	-	-	Mecklenburg	21 1—25	7	—	—	—
..	..	-	-	Magdeburg	24 1—25	7	D°.	—	—
..	..	-	-	Anhalt	30 2—31	18	—	—	—
..	..	-	-	Magdeburg	19 1—20	3	—	9	10—11 1
..	..	-	-	Marks	18 6—21	6	—	—	—
..	..	-	-	Mecklenburg	17 2—18	6	—	—	—
..	..	-	-	Anhalt	23 0—25	2	D°.	12	4—13 0
1825	March	-	23	Mecklenburg	18 8—21	10	Holstein	11	6—12 1
..	..	-	-	Magdeburg	23 8—24	7	—	—	—
..	..	-	-	Anhalt	26 2—26	10	Mecklenburg	10	2—12 5
..	September	-	22	Magdeburg	16 6—20	8	—	—	—
..	..	-	-	Magdeburg	21 0—21	8	—	—	—

Translation of Appendix, N°. 32. (B.)—Continued.

	OATS.	BARLEY.	BULLION PRICE.	EXCHANGE on LONDON.
	per Quarter. s. d. 6 1—7	per Quarter. s. d. 9 2—9	per Quarter. s. d. 126 $\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 36 5
Holstein	7	10 0	12 2—13 5	—
Do.	—	—	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 0
Eider	6 1—8	6	—	—
Holstein	11 5—13 1	17 0—18 10	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	—	—	—	—
Do.	6 3—8 1	9 6—10 6	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 1
Do.	—	—	—	—
Do.	7 0—8 9	12 8—13 0	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do.	—	—	—	—
Do.	—	—	—	—
Do.	5 10—7 4	9 3—9 10	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 2
Do.	—	—	—	—
Do.	—	—	—	—
Do.	7 9—9 0	10 11—11 6	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 0
Do.	—	—	—	—
Do.	7 0—8 7	10 2—11 2	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 0
	—	—	—	—

Translation of Appendix, N^o 32. (C.)

STOCK remaining in the Stores at HAMBURG, independent of that of
the Bakers and Flour Traders.

1825.	July 30th	-	Wheat	-	115,080	Quarters.
	—	-	Rye	-	34,603	—
	December 31st		Wheat	-	103,293	
	—	-	Rye	-	30,302	

Hamburg, 5th January, 1826.

Translation of Appendix, N°. 32. (D.)

With the Measures and Money, reduced to English Denominations.

AN ACCOUNT of the AVERAGE PRICES of MECKLENBURG and
MARKS WHEAT, in the Market of HAMBURGH, from the Year
1791 to the Year 1822 inclusive; as extracted from the Price
Currents deposited at the Board of Commerce of that Town.

Translation of Appendix, N°. 32. (D.)
English

An ACCOUNT of the AVERAGE PRICES of MECKLENBURG
1791 to the Year 1822 inclusive; as extracted from the Price

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
	Quarter. s. d.	Quarter. s. d.	Quarter. s. d.	Quarter. s. d.	Quarter. s. d.	Quarter. s. d.
1791.....	31 4	32 0	32 8	34 3	30 8	29 5
1792.....	30 8	30 5	33 0	29 9	29 1	25 3
1793.....	36 7	36 11	33 0	32 4	33 0	32 0
1794.....	33 8	34 7	32 4	32 8	33 4	33 11
1795.....	40 2	48 10	52 1	60 2	65 4	65 4
1796.....	74 4	74 4	71 2	56 7	45 3	42 8
1797.....	34 11	33 0	30 8	29 9	27 10	27 6
1798.....	32 8	32 8	31 0	30 1	32 0	31 8
1799.....	37 10	38 10	38 6	40 2	42 4.	44 7
1800.....	62 9	65 4	67 11	65 0	69 6	74 4
1801.....	88 0	88 0	88 0	80 10	72 2	73 0
1802.....	59 10	57 7	56 7	50 9	50 9	58 11
1803.....	59 7	57 11	57 11	58 11	55 0	57 7
1804.....	50 11	60 2	53 8	51 1	53 1	53 4
1805.....	72 2	75 11	78 3	70 6	68 11	74 8
1806.....	85 1	83 5	82 5	90 11	95 4	90 7
1807.....	67 7	63 11	59 7	62 5	63 4	61 1
1808.....	56 7	56 7	56 11	58 11	65 4	69 6
1809.....	53 1	52 5	51 9	50 1	49 6	44 11
1810.....	31 4	31 0	33 8	35 11	33 4	38 10
1811.....	33 0	32 0	31 8	30 5	29 5	29 5
1812.....	50 1	55 4	61 5	62 9	62 1	55 8
1813.....	53 4	53 8	56 0	57 7	58 7	56 4
1814.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1815.....	50 5	46 7	46 3	48 10	45 7	44 7
1816.....	35 11	38 2	38 6	38 6	44 3	44 7
1817.....	85 5	83 1	77 11	75 8	75 8	90 11
1818.....	67 3	66 3	65 4	65 8	63 4	62 9
1819.....	55 8	51 5	50 1	46 3	44 3	44 3
1820.....	34 11	34 7	37 6	39 2	39 6	38 6
1821.....	32 4	31 4	33 0	37 6	33 0	33 11
1822.....	30 1	35 7	33 11	29 9	28 6	20 1

With the Measures and Money reduced to
Denominations.

and MARKS WHEAT, in the Market of HAMBURGH, from the Year
Currents deposited at the Board of Commerce of that Town.

July.	August.	Septemb.	October.	Novemb.	Decemb.	Annual Average.
Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	
s. d.						
30 8	31 8	32 0	32 4	33 0	31 4	..... 31 9
31 4	28 2	27 10	34 3	33 11	33 8	..... 30 7
32 4	33 8	33 8	32 4	32 4	32 4	..... 33 5
33 11	33 0	34 7	37 2	36 11	38 2	..... 34 6
73 5	86 0	67 11	68 11	75 11	72 9	..... 64 7
41 8	36 7	34 3	32 8	34 11	34 11	..... 48 3
29 1	30 5	35 11	38 2	34 11	33 4	..... 32 1
33 0	34 3	35 11	34 7	35 11	36 3	..... 33 4
43 11	47 10	47 2	45 3	54 0	65 4	..... 45 6
79 9	55 8	66 7	77 11	88 4	84 1	..... 71 5
78 7	76 11	82 5	66 0	58 4	58 7	..... 75 7
58 11	52 5	50 5	54 4	56 4	59 10	..... 55 7
57 7	49 2	50 9	51 9	54 0	58 7	..... 55 7
52 9	52 9	60 9	59 10	61 9	70 2	..... 57 2
78 7	80 8	88 11	87 11	87 11	87 11	..... 79 4
90 11	75 11	70 2	67 11	67 11	67 11	..... 81 5
56 0	55 4	59 10	59 10	57 3	56 4	..... 60 2
65 4	60 2	52 9	51 9	52 1	55 8	..... 58 6
48 7	41 4	38 6	37 6	36 3	32 8	..... 44 7
38 10	43 11	43 7	33 11	34 3	33 11	..... 36 0
30 1	37 10	42 0	41 8	44 3	43 7	..... 35 6
51 1	55 8	48 10	47 2	51 1	52 1	..... 54 5
53 1	52 5	56 0	66 7	71 6	74 4	..... 59 1
43 4	45 3	50 1	47 10	48 6	47 10	.....
43 4	45 7	48 2	51 1	48 2	37 10	..... 46 4
48 6	54 0	54 8	64 8	75 8	83 9	..... 51 9
82 5	82 5	72 2	65 8	68 3	65 8	..... 77 1
67 3	71 2	65 8	59 7	60 2	58 3	..... 64 4
43 0	38 8	37 2	38 6	37 1	35 7	..... 43 6
38 6	38 10	38 8	32 8	31 0	31 4	..... 36 3
32 4	35 3	34 11	...	33 0	32 4	..... 33 6
28 6	28 2	27 10	27 6	26 11	29 9	..... 29 8

Translation of Appendix, N^o. 33. (A.)

With the Money and Measures in English Denominations.

AN ACCOUNT of the AVERAGE PRICES of WHEAT and RYE in the Market of LUBECK, during the Months of March and September, from the Year 1815 to the Year 1825.

	MARCH.				SEPTEMBER.			
	WHEAT.		RYE.		WHEAT.		RYE.	
	Per Quarter. s. d.		Per Quarter. s. d.		Per Quarter. s. d.		Per Quarter. s. d.	
1815	-	-	41	7	35	11	48	7
1816	-	-	35	5	25	7	46	4
1817	-	-	75	5	42	11	71	5
1818	-	-	58	9	42	9	59	8
1819	-	-	45	11	37	9	36	11
1820	-	-	34	5	24	2	37	11
1821	-	-	25	0	17	10	30	4
1822	-	-	25	3	14	4	23	11
1823	-	-	26	6	21	8	21	8
1824	-	-	21	4	14	4	18	10
1825	-	-	21	10	12	9	18	6
							11	2

(Signed)

C. F. Rose,

Sworn Corn Broker.

Translation of Appendix, N^o. 33. (B.)

STOCK of Grain at LUBECK, at the beginning of the Month of
September 1825.

WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.
Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
30,550	18,210	24,675	12,420

Translation of Appendix, N°. 34.

With a reduction of Foreign to English Money and Measures.

AN ACCOUNT of the Stock of GRAIN in the Granaries of BREMEN, at the end of the Years 1823, 1824 and 1825; and
of the Importation into the same Town during the Year 1825, by the River Weser, and from the adjacent Countries.

	WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	PEAS.	BEANS.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1823	17,808	37,495	5,061	35,532	168	22,753
1824	-	22,428	40,173	11,476	28,329	20,548
1825	-	27,972	50,205	10,195	26,754	14,206
Average Stock	22,736	42,624	8,910	30,205	297	19,169

Importation in the Year 1815, and Prices.

		WHEAT.	RYE.	BARLEY.	OATS.	PEAS.	BEANS.
Prices.		30,912	32,728	42,819	32,287	1,911	4,956
		s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
April	-	21 11—23 7	12 7—13 3	11 3—11 11	7 11—8 7	—	—
September	-	18 10—21 10	11 4—13 0	10 4—10 8	7 9—8 1	—	—

Rate of Exchange, April 27th - - 590-588 dollars.

Sept. 1st - - 592 — do.

Appendix, N^o. 35.

THE EXPORTATION of GRAIN from all the Ports of the Kingdom of DENMARK, during the Six first Months of the Year 1825, consisted as follows :—

PORTS.	WHEAT.	RYE.
	Quarters.	Quarters.
Copenhagen - - -	9,482	17,066
Other parts of Zealand -	2,650	13,373
Fühnen - - - -	2,374	24,751
Laaland and Falster -	6,863	5,903
Jütland - - - -	800	29,603
Scheswick - - -	12,594	17,782
Holstein - - -	22,798	13,474
Quarters -	57,561	121,962

Appendix, N° 35.—*Continued.*

BARLEY.	OATS.	PEAS.	BEANS.
Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
16,450	769	277	295
32,135	587	972	914
27,712	3,484	769	1,943
19,268	850	866	1,567
30,798	3,802	705	145
20,326	10,438	928	1,784
28,825	21,353	234	1,040
175,514	41,283	4,751	7,688

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